The New-York Times.

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THE BURNING OF THE WACO.

ACCOUNTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

THE ENGLISH STEAMER ABDIEL REACHES GALVESTON—HER OFFICERS SAW THE WACO BURN—ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE WAS RENDERED—A FEW OTHER PARTICULARS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 10.—The steamer Buckthorn was dispatched outside again at 3 o'clock this morning in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise west sixty miles along the coast before returning. Capt. J. N. Sawyer, Agent of the Mallory Line, also started out on board one of the pilot boats in search of the missing boats. The only hopes now entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon the statement of Capt. Irvine, of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw a foremast while out yesterday. He reported that the end of the mast was burned off apparently between decks, or very close below the floor on the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below the between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some time, and given the officers, crew, and passengers ample time to leave the ship before the flames reached the upper deck, and was discovered by other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness on board of the ship's small boats before the fire on board was seen from the Fusiyama and the steam-ship San Marcos. In this event they would have drifted with the sea about thirty or forty miles westward before the wind changed to north-west. Another statement, which would appear to confirm the location of the fire, is that the City of Waco had a small wooden case or house built around her foremast, where matches, &c., were stored. This casing reached up on the mast four feet, and above the top of it the mast was grained; below it was only painted white. The foremast was evidently burned off below the deck. On the upper deck forward large quantities of oil were stored, and as soon as the flames reached this the entire upper portion of the vessel was swept by the flames.

The officers of the San Marcos, a steam-ship lying in the fleet, state that the fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock. Nothing wrong was discovered with the unfortunate ship until she appeared wrapped in a sheet of flame. Nothing was seen of her boats or passengers and crew. The return of the pilot-boat and steamer are anxiously looked for. It is thought they will be in late to-night.

The English steamer Abdiel has just come in from outside. She was anchored directly to leeward of the Waco. Her mate reports that the fire was discovered about 12:30 A. M., and that the ship appeared to be one mass of flames. The officers of the Abdiel immediately ordered steam up and their small boats in readiness for rendering assistance. The mate states he heard cries of distress from five or six persons in the water. One was the voice of a woman or child clinging to what appeared to be a spar or piece of one of the vessel's masts. The sea was breaking over the Abdiel. The mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off of it. As soon as steam could be made the Abdiel moved up alongside the burning ship as near as the officers dared to go. They state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm, and sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel. The officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small boats, and had them in readiness to launch. Her crew were on the watch for any of the Waco's people, but none were seen or heard. The mate states that the fire on the Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes. He thinks she was first struck by lightning, which ignited the oil on board and burned everything on the upper decks before the passengers and crew could have left their berths and reached the small boats.

The steam-tug Buckthorn has just returned from outside. Capt. Irvine saw one of the Waco's boats, which had been considerably burned and floated off. He also saw some steps and pieces of her cabin, but found no trace whatever of any of the passengers or crew. It is reported to-night that when the steam-ship Clinton passed the Australian, lying at the mouth of the San Bernard River yesterday, she was signalled, but the Clinton, not knowing of the Waco disaster, did not stop. Hopes are entertained that some of the Waco's people may be saved on board the Australian. If the pilot-boat which is now cruising in that vicinity does not reach her there will be another steamer dispatched west to-morrow.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE OWNERS.

The office of C. H. Mallory & Co., owners of the ill-fated steamer City of Waco, at No. 153 Maiden lane, in this City, was besieged all day yesterday by the friends and relatives of the missing passengers and crew. Conspicuous among them was the young wife of Mitchell O'Hara, the chief engineer, who sobbed aloud in her distress. They might as well have remained at home, for all the information they received. Mr. Mallory and his employes were exceedingly short in their answers to inquires. They knew nothing, had heard nothing, and did not know whether they would ever know anything. Messrs. Mallory & Co. deny that they have any list of the vessel's crew in their possession, and profess to have been able to furnish the names of some of her officers from recollection only. These are: S. B. Greeneman, of Westerly, R. I., (where he has a family,) Captain; — Nickerson, of Brooklyn, E. D., first mate; William Kenny, of this City, second mate; William Hoxley, an Englishman, residing in Brooklyn, steward; Fanny Best, of this City, stewardess; Mitchell O'Hara, of this City, chief engineer, and —— Colbert, first assistant engineer. This latter name was furnished by Mrs. O'Hara. She did not know where he resided. In addition to the above there were on board another assistant engineer, six seamen, two oilers, six firemen, three stokers, four hatchmen, a carpenter, messman, porter, cook, cook's assistant, and waiter. Mallory & Co. refused to give for publication a list of the City of Waco's cargo, but acknowledged that a part of it was kerosene-oil. Application at the Maritime Exchange and Custom-house failed to obtain it. Among the passengers were the daughter-in-law and grandson of Justice Horsley, of Jersey City, who have been on a visit to him. They sailed for Galveston, their home, on the City of Waco, intending to reach there in time to attend a birthday party of the husband and father, for which he had been making extensive preparations. Up to a late hour last evening, if Mallory's clerks can be believed, the firm received no fresh advices whatever in regard to the burned vessel.

THE WRECKED STEAMER PACIFIC—ONE OF HER CREW PICKED UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange from Port Townsend says the United States revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott, at 3 o'clock on Monday morning last, picked up one of the crew of the foundered steam-ship Pacific on a raft thirty miles inside the Straits of Fuca. He says Capt Howell was drowned from the same raft, and that the Pacific was struck by a vessel under full sail.

A dispatch from San Francisco dated several hours later than the above says: "The man of the crew of the lost steamer Pacific rescued by the revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott California passed in plainsight of the raft on which he was when picked up, while there were still several others surviving. Other vessels also passed in their vicinity. Two boats got away from the wreck. The Oliver Wolcott has also recovered one or two dead bodies. The steamer Gussie Telfair reports having seen a vessel in distress outside the Cape, with her flag union down, and her bowsprit gone, which was undoubtedly the vessel that was in collision with the Pacific. The Gussie Telfair has recovered three dead bodies.

OTHER OCEAN DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—The Norwegian bark Odin, which cleared fromp this port for West Hartlepool, is ashore on St. Ann's Shoal. A tug has gone to her assistance.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 10.—The British ship Calliope, Sinclair, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, put into this port yesterday after noon, leaking.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 10.—The schooner Duke of Newcastle, before reported as arriving full of water, has been hauled on the marine railway for repairs. Her keel is found started in the scarf, garboard seams open, and the joints generally started all over; pieces of her fore-foot gone, false keel aft started, rudder-post started, and vessel generally strained.

SOME OF THE LOST PASSENGERS.

The Binghamton *Republican* says that the Hurlburt & Rockwell company, who are reported among the lost, were horse-trainers and belonged in that city. It says: "They have been upon the Pacific coast for some months. Mr. Hurlburt's family was with him. All the members of the company had friends and relatives in this city and county, to whom the intelligence of the shipwreck will be exceedingly sad news."

J. D. Howell, master of the lost ship Pacific, was married to the sister of Jefferson Davis, and through the influence of his brother-in-law was appointed an officer in the United States Marine Corps shortly after attaining his majority. He resigned after the war broke out, and was afterward a Marine officer on the rebel cruisers Sumter and Alabama. He was very well known, and is favorably and regretfully spoken of by naval officers.

One of the passengers was Mr. Frederick D. Hard, widely known in Washington. He was a young man of brilliant talent, highly respected and esteemed, and a graduate of the Columbia Law School. He formerly held a clerkship in the Post Office Department, and afterward was a Post Office Agent on the Pacific coast.

THE WESTERN WHISKY FRAUDS.

DISSATISFACTION WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY WARD'S PROSECUTION OF THE CHICAGO CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The report is circulated that the Treasury Department is not satisfied with the conduct of District Attorney Ward in the prosecution of the Chicago whisky cases. During the raid Ford, Oliver & Co., were not seized, no positive evidence having been discovered against them at that time. The firm, however, were suspected and orders given to watch their operations. Ward assured the department the firm was all right. Notwithstanding this assurance they were seized in July, and their case has turned out to be a very bad one. Ward is charged with manifesting great indifference in the prosecution of this case, and in consequence the Government has experienced much difficulty in procuring their indictment.

THE FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS—A DISTILLER PLEADS GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—A large crowd was in attendance to-day at the United States Court-room in expectation of hearing some interesting testimony in the whisky cases. The case of Louis Kellerman, ex-gauger, charged with conspiracy in the removal of unstamped whisky from distilleries had been set down for trial, and the Government announced its readiness to proceed. Kellerman's attorneys objected to taking up the case on account of the alleged absence of witnesses. The District Attorney said that the witnesses whose absence was alleged were now in the city, and that the plea was made simply to get time. After further argument the case was continued till Friday.

Charles D. Robbins, a distiller, who is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government, announced his desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty and to plead guilty. The Grand Jury returned a number of indictments, but it thought none of them are against whisky men. "Con" Maguire, the Cincinnati revenue official was before the Grand Jury to-day, and it is stated that his evidence will implicate a number of parties not heretofore mixed up in the Ring frauds.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The United States Grand Jury, which has been in session for weeks, and which has spent most of its time investigating whisky frauds, having returned between seventy-five and one hundred indictments against crooked distillers, rectifiers, and gaugers, adjourned to-day The magnitude of the swindling operations here is far in advance of those of other cities which are favored with Ring operations, but from present appearances the ramifications of the local Ring promise to extend into firms of the utmost respectability. It is rumored to-day—in fact, it comes direct from the Grand Jury—that one of the witnesses last examined was a gentleman who professed to have some information relative to the connection of Hon. C. B. Farwell, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., and member of Congress from this city, with the distillery of Mercerau & Co., which latter firm has recently been indicted, and whose operations have been of the most "crooked" kind. The testimony showed that checks, notes, and other paper of the distillery firm are held by Farwell & Co., and that it has been quietly understood that C. B. Farwell was a partner in this firm. This has been strengthened by an attempt made by Farwell and the State's attorney in this city to get a lot of crooked liquor out of the Chicago Dock Company's warehouse, as it was about to be seized by officials. They acted for Mercerau & Co. and labored very hard to get the liquor, even asking that it might be thrown into the river, and offering to indemnify the holder. The jury gave much weight to the testimony against these parties, but did not find enought to indict Mr. Farwell. He emphatically denies the allegation that he has anything to do with the Whisky Ring, and stated to your correspondent to-day that there was some bad blood between himself and Bluford Wilson and Secretary Bristow, and this attempt to pull him into the ring business was owing to a determination on the part of these officials to fix some bad deed upon him.

INDICTMENTS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The United States Grand Jury which has been in session for some time past returned the following indictments to-day for violations of the Internal Revenue laws: Howe & Hubbell, H. H. Hamilton, Amann & Co., and W. T. Marshall, rectifiers, and L. A. Logan, George J. Leininger, and W. C. Williams, gaugers. William M. Green, ex-Postmaster at Dayton, is also indicted for fraudulent practices in office.

WASHINGTON.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. WILSON AT THE CAPITOL—HIS CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED LAST NIGHT—OPINION OF DR. BAXTER, MEDICAL PURVEYOR GENERAL, ON THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Intense excitement was produced here this morning by the announcement that Vice President Wilson had been attacked with paralysis while taking a bath at the Capitol. Mr. Wilson arrived yesterday. For some days he has been suffering from acute pain in the back, and while in New-York, on Monday, had hot irons applied, but without beneficial effect. Thinking a warm bath and vigorous rubbing would give relief, at 10 o'clock this morning he repaired to the Capitol bath-rooms. After the bath Mr. Wilson went to the Senate barber shop, and while sitting in a chair commenced to roll his head in a convulsive manner. The attendants immediately applied cold water to his head and rubbed his limbs with whisky and salt. Dr. Baxter, of the Army, was summoned at Mr. Wilson's request. Upon his arrival the Doctor found nothing in the symptoms to indicate brain lesion or paralysis. From Mr. Wilson he ascertained that he had been suffering from indigestion for the past ten days, and was troubled with pain in the back in the region of the shoulders. Proper remedies were applied and relief soon followed. An opiate was administered to produce sleep but failed to have the desired effect. About 2 o'clock the symptoms were less favorable; the extremities became cold and clammy, and there was an apparent weakening of the vital force. The patient became very nervous, rolled his head, and threw his arms about convulsively. A solution of morphine was injected under the shoulder, with no effect. The pains in the back remained and the extremities continued cold. After having been well rubbed, another subcutaneous injection was administered, a half dram of whisky being used. This produced recuperation, the pulse became strong and regular, and in a short time the patient was removed to his room in the north wing of the Capitol, where a bed had been provided. This evening his condition is very much improved, and his pulse is natural and strong. Dr. Baxter thinks there is nothing in his symptoms to cause alarm, and that a night's rest will go far to restore him. Mr. Wilson retained full consciousness throughout the attack, and to-night is quite strong and cheerful. During the afternoon the members of the Cabinet visited the Capitol, but it was deemed best to permit no one to see Mr. Wilson. Postmaster General Jewell will remain with him all night.

Nov. 11—1 A. M.—The Vice President's condition at midnight was comparatively comfortable, though he had been very restless, and had slept very little during the night. His physician, Dr. Baxter, remarked at 12 o'clock that he was still encouraged to believe that the morning would find the Vice President improving. Once during the evening, feeling very restless, Mr. Wilson arose from his bed, and slowly paced the room for two or three moments, the exertion not seeming to make him in any respect uncomfortable.

THE NAVY-YARDS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST YARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Board of Naval Constructors, charged with making an examination of the various navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, are now engaged in the preparation of their report, which will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy next week. They have visited all the navy-yards from Kittery, Me., to Brooklyn, N. Y. The report will show a lack of system in the management of navy-yards and the necessity of reorganization to make them effective in case of emergency. The existing demoralization is attributed to the hurried demands of the rebellion. Various buildings intended for storage purposes were converted into work-shops, and Navy supplies thereby ruined by exposure. The manner in which the yards have been improved during the past few years will be strongly condemned. In the new buildings recently erected no definite plans were observed, the requirements of the service receiving no consideration in their construction. The board will recommend that all the yards be placed under general regulations and not permitted to be governed according to the caprice of officers in charge. They will also recommend the complete restoration of the principal yards to their original plans, in order that they may become available to their full capacity in the event of war. The discontinuance of minor yards will be recommended. Should the recommendations of the board be adopted by Congress a small appropriation will be needed to carry them out.

ARMY AND NAVY.

RETIRED ON ACCOUNT OF INCAPACITY FROM A WOUND—OTHER ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Board of Examination has found Capt. Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, incapacitated for active service on account of a wound received and disease contracted in the service and in the line of his duty. He is, by direction of the President, retired from active service. Major H. C. Hodges, Quartermaster, having relieved Major M. J. Ludington, Quartermaster, of the duties connected with the settlement of indebtedness of Southern railroad companies to the United States, is, on the recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster General, designated as the disbursing Quartermaster, to whom all payments on account of such railroad indebtedness shall be made. Leave of absence on a surgeon's certificate of disability, for six months, from Nov. 1, 1875, is granted to Assistant Surgeon George M. Sternberg, with permission to go beyond the sea. The resignation of Second Lieut. William J. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from Oct. 18, 1875

Surgeon F. M. Dearbourne is ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Surgeon George F. Winslow is detached from the receiving-ship Sabine, and placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Joseph McDonald, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Richmond, at the South Pacific station, per steamer of the 30th inst. from New-York.

Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane United States Marine Corps, having completed his duties as Judge Advocate of a naval court-martial at Annapolis, Md., has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the marine guard of the United States steamer Plymouth at Norfolk, vice Wainwright, relieved.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10.—A reunion of members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania from 1813 to 1850 inclusive, took place in the House of Representatives to-day. The meeting was called to order by James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, the senior speaker present. Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, and Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, acted as Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg. Col. Samuel Shoch, Clerk of the House in 1835, acted in the same capacity, and read the minutes of the last reunion, which were adopted. Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, briefly stated the object of the meeting. A number of letters from those unable to be present, were read. A resolution pledging the members to use their influence to promote the Centennial was adopted. The meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—LARGE FIRE —CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The demand for money at present is small. There is a probability of a good inquiry for loans for short time in a few days, in consequence of the requirements of the fortnightly settlement at the Stock Exchange. Money is abundant, and rates will be a matter of negotiation, depending solely upon the character of the securities offered.

The factory of Messrs. Cook & Sons, wholesale clothiers at Tamworth, Staffordshire, has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred operatives are thrown out of work by the disaster.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—To-morrow Cardinal McCloskey will attend at the Commencement of the Catholic University in this city, when Cardinal Cullen is to preside as Chancellor. Several Bishops, the Lord Mayor and the leading citizens are expected to be present. The University will present an address to the American Cardinal. Cardinal McCloskey will embark at Queenstown on Sunday on board the Cunard steamer Abyssinia, for New-York.

FRANCE.

THE REVENUE IN EXCESS OF THE ESTIMATES—THE STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Minister of Finance has informed the Committee of the Assembly that the revenue since the commencement of the present year is $22,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship Ville de Paris, which arrived at Havre, from New-York, this morning, struck the dock with her bowsprit, sustaining slight damage. There was no accident to the passengers, who landed at 12 o'clock, and the steamer is now safe in port.

KHOKAND.

ANNEXATION TO RUSSIA OF THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SYR-DARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The following order, dated Nov. 6, has been addressed to the Russian troops in Khokand:

"The territory on the right bank of the Syr-Daria, from the Russian frontier to the River Nareen, hitherto belonging to Khokand, is annexed to Russia."

MALACCA.

A RELIGIOUS WAR THREATENED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A special telegram to the *Times* from Penang appears in the second edition, from which it is gathered that the Rajah of Lilla has directed the Larut, Salangore, and Perak Districts to take up arms. A religious war is expected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—1 A. M.—The low barometer over the East Gulf coast last night has rapidly moved north-eastward to the New-England coast, and developed into quite a severe storm. Cloudy and rainy weather is prevailing in New-England and eastern New-York, with brisk and high winds along the coast, and snow in the northern portions. Falling barometer, winds shifting to southerly, and warmer, partly cloudy, weather have prevailed from the Missouri Valley to Lakes Michigan and Superior, with occasional rain in Minnesota, where the barometer is quite low.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising and stationary barometer, north to west winds, slightly warmer and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed by rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds backing to west and south, warmer and generally clear weather.

For New-England, the storm move north-west ward, followed by rising barometer, north to west winds, slight changes in temperature, clear and clearing weather.

For the New-York canal region, temperature slightly above freezing, except in the eastern portion, Thursday night.

Cautionary signals continue along the coast from New-Haven to Eastport.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A meeting is to be held in this city by the managers of the Michigan Central, Pennsylvania, and Michigan Southern Roads on Thursday of next week at which another advance in Eastern freight rates will be ordered, it having been decided to increase fourth class five cents per 100 pounds. The new tariff will go into effect on the 18th inst. This will make the rate forty cents per 100 pounds on grain and fourth-class freights from Chicago to New-York. It is announced that the new line to the East via the Baltimore and Ohio and Erie roads, which is not in this pool, will soon begin an aggressive policy toward other lines, and the result will be a return to the old passenger rates—$20 to New-York.

THE POOLS ON THE THIRTY-THOUSAND DOLLAR RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 10.—In the pools for the thirty-thousand-dollar race to-night Rutherford was the favorite at the opening at $115; Springbok, $110; Wild Idle, $105; Field, $67 50. Subsequently Springbok sold at $170; Rutherford, $150; Wild Idle, $130; Field, $72 50. There was a large attendance, and the pool selling was lively.

A LIBEL CASE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 10.—The libel suit of John A. Kasson, the present member of Congress from this district, against J. C. Savery, R. P. Clarkson, and J. S. Clarkson, was begun in the District Court of this county to-day. The alleged libel was contained in an open letter written by Savery and published in the *Register* newspaper, which is owned by the Clarksons. Kasson sues for $50,000 damages. He is not present at the trial, having left for the East recently.

FAILURES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The *Evening Herald* announces the failure of F. Geldowsky, one of the most extensive furniture manufacturers here, and places his liabilities at $350,000; assets, $150,000. W. K. Lewis & Co., pickle dealers, are involved, having indorsed for $100,000. It is said that an offer to pay fifty cents on the dollar will be accepted.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—Returns so far show that there are but seven districts in which Democratic members are elected, and that eleven members who are classed as Reformers, would most of them, on strict party divisions, vote with the Republicans. There are eighty out-and-out Republicans elected.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS.

THE DISCUSSIONS BY THE DOCTORS.

GENERAL REVIEW OF TUESDAY'S SESSION AT BALTIMORE—WHY SHOULD THE DOCTORS BE THE ONLY SANITARIANS?—THE POINTS OF DR. HOUGH'S PAPER ON THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

One of the peculiarities of modern civilization, not special to America, though specially developed here, is the love of conventions. People are like bees, they prefer to work in congregations. Formerly the man whose bent of mind ran forcibly in any given direction, pursued in solitude his researches, and gave to the world the result of his labors in some book. Now there are no placid resting-places, for progress advances at the double-quick step, and they who would rest and be thankful are left behind. And so this has become essentially the age of conventions, because amid a multitude of minds the odds are in favor of the very latest facts, the brand new hypothesis being known to at least one man in the assemblage. The American Public Health Association, whose sayings and doings I am watching in this good City of Baltimore, has sprung out of an obvious necessity. The more complex and artificial social arrangements become the more they need the studious examination of scientific eyes. People dwell in houses now as they did thousands of years ago, but they have added to those houses complex machineries of water piping, of gas piping, of heating flues, of ventilating flues, of sewerage, subcellars, elevators, &c., which have materially changed the aspect of things. The sessions are being held in the concert-room of the Academy of Music, a noble hall, in which the roof has been most elaborately painted, and every hygienic principle has been nobly spurned. The warm currents of air, according to natural laws, seek the upper strata and keep the superb chandelier in a comfortable state of heat, while the human beings below, occupying the nether strata, were nearly frozen. This little circumstance, and also the clicking and banging of the imprisoned air in the delusive steam-pipes that were intended to warm the room, but did not, gave unusual point to the paper of Dr. Hunt, of New-Jersey, upon dwelling-houses in their relations to health, which THE TIMES has published. The author of the essay had evidently made his paper a labor of love, and had diligently amassed an amazing number of facts. Many of these were new, some were well known, and some were known only to the professions directly concerned. In the discussion which followed I was forcibly struck with the circumstance that all the members of the association were doctors. The fact that Dr. Hunt was going to deliver this address was known in the City of Baltimore, and therefore there were present some builders and some architects. But not being members they took no part in the discussion. In one of the technical papers of their professions, either the *Builder* or the *Engineer*, a series of articles on heating houses has appeared, with diagrams, showing the senseless and uncomfortable currents of hot and cold air created by a heating apparatus. These it seems distribute themselves in belts throughout the room, and poor humanity is in the torrid and arctic regions at the same moment in different parts of the body. The old-fashioned fire was better, except that one end of the room was quite cold while the other parts were pleasant enough. The trouble is that the present conditions have not yet been mastered, and this the admirably written essay of Dr. Hunt showed very sufficiently.

When Dr. Harris read his report declaring the progress of sanitary works throughout the country, it provoked the remark that the only sanitarians seemed to be doctors. This was deprecated warmly and generally, because there are so many professions concerned in these structures which govern health. It was suggested, and heartily approved, that efforts should be made to interest in sanitarian pursuits and knowledge plumbers, gasfitters, contractors for sewerage, engineers, architects, builders, brick-makers, owners of quarries, and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen engaged in those pursuits will come forward voluntarily and place themselves in communication with State boards and health officers. They have much knowledge to give, and considerable to receive. When the authorities at Washington took up the matter of fish culture, many leading fish sellers stepped forward and assisted. In Fulton Market Mr. Blackford has been of the most essential service to Prof. Baird, the United States Commissioner, and it is to be hoped that in these sanitary measures the local boards will receive the fullest support from those who are in any way connected with the points on which information is sought or observation desired. The facts of practical information are invaluable. What is called science is only of service in so far as it records corrected and official observations. The hypotheses are simply guesses at general laws which may or may not be true. But the facts are golden. And in gaining facts the lowest may help the highest.

The paper read by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lewis County, N. Y., upon the Preservation of Primeval Forests and the Cultivation of Groves and Trees, touched upon points where the scientists meet the practical agriculturists face to face. And yet no farmer, no person interested in farming, was present in that hall. The subject was treated by Dr. Hough in a pleasing and popular manner. He commenced by examining the customs of pagan days, their beliefs and practices with regard to trees and groves. He demonstrated, with probability, that the worship of Pan, of the Dryades and Hamadryades, was simply a poetic envelope by which the reasoners of the old times protected a sound sanitary system from the irruptions of individual avarice. The ancients who undertook to free certain plains and fertile valleys from poisonous miasms by tunneling through hills and changing the courses of rivers seem to have been perfectly well aware of the part played by forests in the equalization of temperatures. Trees do more; they assist in warding off malarious fevers, either mechanically by arresting the fever spores in the atmosphere, or chemically by absorbing them in some manner not yet ascertained by science. The temperature of forests, Dr. Hough continued, was more equal than that of the plains; it was cooler in the day time, because trees are slow conductors of heat, and had not absorbed the solar heat until late in the evening; it was also warmer at night time, because the great trunks and branches did not deliver up their heat until near the dawn. Trees moreover absorbed the carbon of the carbonic acid always latent in the atmosphere, releasing the oxygen. In this manner they eliminated an element fatal to animal life, and released one necessary to its support. Belts of trees upon the the edges of sandy plains restrained the shifting masses which would otherwise overwhelm the fertile fields. It has been calculated that the area of the great Sahara has been measurably increased by such invasions, and has only been prevented from overwhelming Egypt by such a precaution. Belts of forest land protected the cultivated field in the vicinity of the ocean from the blighting of the sea breezes and wild storms. The bare cedars leaning inward with their gnarled trunks and distorted, twisted boughs, protected other vegetation, and beneath their shadows the grass grew luxuriantly and wild flowers smiled. Still, he said, it was not to be imagined that the more trees there were the better for a country. There was a medium line which could not be passed without injury. A land too much loaded with forests was apt to be damp and cold, to be covered with morasses, distilling poison. Fruits ripened too slowly, and some years would become rotten on the stalks. Harvests were delayed, and wheat was liable to rust. With too few trees the variations from season to season became extreme. The Summers were excessively hot, the Winters fearfully cold. In the hot weather the rivers became too low for navigation, and in the Spring they were liable to devastating floods. And, perhaps, the same thing might be said of shade trees in cities. In streets that were so narrow as to exclude much sunlight he considered that they were a loss rather than an advantage. Therefore there was sound sense in that clause of the law of eminent domain by which a State decided where shade trees should be planted, and what trees they should be, not leaving the choice to individual owners of property in streets. And he closed the subject by dwelling upon the moral and physical benefits which the inhabitants of crowded cities, especially the very young, received from the sylvan parks and picnic groves which studded the environs.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT SANITARY PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED—AN ADDRESS ON DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—THE SANITARY SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES —THE USE OF POISONS IN AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—The second day's session of the Health Association Convention commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, in the Academy of Music. The first regular business of the day was the reading of the report of the committee appointed last year to draft a plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States. This was given to the meeting by the Chairman of that committee, Mr. John S. Billings, of the United States Army. It was substantially as follows:

REPORT ON MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

By J. S. Billings, M. D., U. S. A.

After relating briefly the efforts and results that have previously been made in the country, Dr. Billings said:

It needs, however, but a brief examination of these records to prove that a comprehensive sanitary survey of a State will never be accomplished by a State Medical Society, unless, indeed, it should be by the present State Medical Society of Alabama under its peculiar powers as a State Board of Health. In all branches of science in which the Baconian system of investigation is to be pursued with advantage, the work must be divided between collectors and collators. It is evident that the foundation of medical topography, as it should be, must rest upon statistics of disease. We desire that it shall give us the following information: 1. What is the healthfulness, absolute and relative, of a given place? 2. What diseases will probably be aggravated, and what will probably be relieved by a residence at that place? 3. What are the causes, local or endemic and climatic, of disease? 4. What attempts are being made to improve the topography of the place, with reference to its sanitary condition?

It has been an article of professional as well as popular belief since the days of Hippocrates that the study of the prevailing diseases of different places, with reference to their local causes, is of great value, and that all work in this direction should be encouraged as much as possible. Many books and essays have been printed under the title of Medical Topography, and to judge from the bibliography of the subject only, we might fairly suppose that a large amount of data, scattered and disconnected it is true, has been obtained and recorded. But when we come to examine these papers in detail, it will be found in most cases, that while topographical data are given, the medical part has been left out, that the majority of them refer to but one form of disease, the malarial; and to the conditions which affect its prevalence, and that even with regard to this the information given is vague and general. Even the most complete and satisfactory essays, with the exception of the Army reports, rely upon mortality statistics alone, and these, no matter how complete, will not furnish the information necessary for a satisfactory investigation into the causes of disease, which is the one great object of medical topography. We want to know how many of a given population have been sick, of what diseases, and for how long. For this purpose the statistics of all diseases are not of equal importance, for we can expect no special advantage from knowing how many cases of venereal or delirium tremens occur in a given square, but we must of course record many facts for the same reason that the pearl diver collects many oysters, because we do not know whether they are valuable or not. For instance, most persons would say that topography has no relation to cancer, and yet there are some curious coincidences with regard to its prevalence in limited localities. Whether it is possible to obtain for a city or district statistics of the prevailing diseases sufficiently complete to admit of scientific reasoning with regard to their causes, is a question of much interest and importance.

With regard to certain epidemic diseases, such as cholera and cerebro-spinal fever, records have been obtained in the largest city in this country with sufficient completeness to furnish valuable results.

Suppose a local medical society—county or municipal—undertakes to collect the medical statistics of its locality. How is it to set to work? The first suggestion would be that each member should keep a record of the cases of disease which he observes, and of the locality in which they occur. To attempt this with any prospect of success it is necessary to agree upon a list of diseases to be recorded, and to select for this list only such forms of disease as are easy of diagnosis, and of which the nomenclature is uniformly agreed upon. It is furthermore absolutely essential that each physician shall make his report daily to the Secretary upon a small, convenient blank form, to be placed in a stamped and directed envelope provided for the purpose. If the necessary medical statistics can be obtained, the remainder of the data for a medical topography can certainly be gathered. Some of the most interesting points to be noted are those which seem to be exceptions to the general rules. We want to know the particulars of localities where the presence of marshes or stagnant water does not seem to produce malaria, where impure and contaminated water supply has not produced disease, and where defective traps and escape of sewer gas in houses has produced no appreciable ill effects. A satisfactory medical topography should have reference not only to the causation, but to the prevention and cure of disease. Change of locality as a therapeutic agent is coming more and more into use especially as regards diseases of the lungs, rheumatism, &c. But as yet physicians have no sufficient data to guide them in recommending given localities to their patients. In Europe great use is made of health resorts, baths, and mineral waters, and considerable progress has been made in determining their effects in different diseases. For the United States the most of this work is yet to be done, except as regards the meteorological observations.

Finally, it must be remembered that the medical topography of a place is not the same at different seasons, or in successive years, and that a continuous series of observations will be necessary to develop the full value of this mode of investigation. We must endeavor to ascertain what the French call "the medical constitution of a place;" the results of epidemic influences which are not yet epidemics, and the modifications which these undergo in different localities. In medical topography as a science there has been little advance for a thousand years, and so long as the present methods are pursued no great additions to our knowledge in this direction can be expected. Vague generalities and opinions must be replaced by specific information, and from square miles we must come down to square feet. The results which we now have can best be compared to those obtained by the young chemist who made an analysis of a rat, putting the entire animal into his crucible.

To obtain the statistics of disease, or even of mortality, which are necessary to make a truly valuable medical topography, must be a work of the future, since these data do not now exist, and cannot be obtained by any system of inquiry; and it is respectfully submitted whether the time has not arrived to secure such action on the part of national, State, county, and municipal medical associations, as to insure, at least, an attempt to collect these extremely desirable statistics, and whether this association, both as a body and through the voice of its individual members, should not urge the commencement, at least, of this undertaking. As this labor must be performed by physicians, the question arises what inducements can be offered them to undertake such labor, which, to produce valuable results must extend over a series of years. From voluntary effort on the part of physicians only a commencement can be hoped for, but this may be sufficient to prove to our legislators and to the people the value and the necessity of such work. And if this be accomplished it cannot be doubted that physicians will be recognized as servants of the Government, and that the necessary steps will be taken to insure proper qualifications on their part, and to distinguish in some way the educated and scientific physician from the ignorant pretender, and this would be considered sufficient compensation by the great majority of the profession.

LIST OF SCHEDULES.

Dr. Billings, after concluding his address, read the report of the committee to which the schedules had been intrusted, and then read the list of schedules and the names of the members of the committee.

A, location, population, and climate; B, topography and geology; C, water supply; D, drainage and sewerage; E, streets and public grounds; F habitations; G, gas and lighting; H, garbage and excreta; I, markets; K, slaughter-houses and abattoirs; L, manufactories and trades; M, public school buildings; N, hospitals and public charities; O, police and prisons; P, fire establishments, alarms, engines, &c.; Q, cemeteries and burial; R, public health laws, regulations, officials, municipal; S, registration and statistics of disease; T, quarantine.

The committee was composed as follows: Dr. John S. Billings, Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. B. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; Dr. A. N. Bell, New-York; Dr. Francis H. Brown, Boston, Mass.; Dr. S. C. Busey, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Clendennin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Jerome Cochran, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. Josiah Curtis, Washington, D. C.; Dr. N. S. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. B E. Fryer, Surgeon United States Army; Dr. Elisha Harris, New-York; Dr. E. L. Howard, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Metuchen, N. J.; Dr. Thomas M. Logan, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. F. Peyre Porcher, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. F. W. Reilly, Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service; Dr. John H. Rauch, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Edward Shippen, Medical Inspector, United States Navy; Dr. Edwin M. Snow, Providence, R. I.; Dr. J. A. Stewart, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Stephen Smith, New-York; Gen. E. L. Viele, New-York; Dr. C. B. White, New-Orleans, La.

At the conclusion of the reading, which at intervals was greeted with very hearty applause, Dr. S. C. Bersey, of Washington, rose and offered a resolution that Congress should be memorialized to take steps to carry the plan into execution, and to appoint a supervising Surgeon from the United States Army to take charge of the survey. The motion was seconded by the Secretary of the association, Dr. Elisha Harris, who on doing so paid some warm and well merited compliments to the report, which he stated was a model of excellence in the acuteness and comprehensiveness of the questions in the various schedules. He added that he had gone over the whole of them with extreme care, and was satisfied that they could not be altered in any single instance without detriment. Dr. Hartshorne, the Vice President, also complimented Dr. Billings on the value of the work he had performed, and passed a glowing eulogium upon the aid given to science by the United States Army, the Coast Survey, the Navy and other prominent services. The resolution was then passed. The next thing on the programme was a statement by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, on the utilization of animal and vegetable refuse substances in large cities. The author, however, was not present. The paper was passed with the understanding that it would be given the next day. The rest of the morning was consumed in hearing papers on the following subjects: "On the Necessity for and Selection of Summer Resorts for the Different Classes of People," by Dr. Van Bibber, of Baltimore; "On the Drained Lands of Orange County, New-York, and Suffolk County, New-Jersey," by Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New-Jersey; "On Soil Drainage and Atmospheric Humidity considered with reference to their Influence upon Health and Disease," by Sanford B. Hunt, of New-Jersey. On sewer gas as a cause of diphtheria, membraneous croup, and typho-diarrheal diseases, by Prof. H. R. Noel, of Baltimore. All these were heard without discussion, and it must be said that with the exception of Dr. Hunt, whose paper was very sensible and pertinent, the speakers discoursed without reference to the aims and purport of the association. One was topographical, another geological, another medical but non-sanitarian. There was a great desire to hear Gen. Egbert L. Viele on drainage, but the audience had thinned considerably during the preceding addresses and the assemblage adjourned until the afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When they met again in the afternoon and Gen. Viele mounted the platform there was very great applause, for these scientific gentlemen have the greatest desire to hear experts upon sanitarian questions, and have been extremely mortified at the lack of them in the association. Gen. Viele's address was as follows:

CITY DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

By Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

At the last annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, I presented some views on the relations of topography to health, and, as a supplement to that paper I have now to offer for your consideration the subject of the drainage, sewerage, and water supply of cities, practically treated as preventive sanitary measures. The relative value of these three important branches of sanitary engineering cannot be readily determined, since they are controlled by circumstances which differ with every locality. Their absolute value as preventive measures is found in the record of vital statistics where communities are too often forced to go for that knowledge which they will only accept from the hands of a dear-bought experience. Legal enactments, either as precautionary methods or remedial measures, no matter how searching in their provisions, necessarily fall short of the necessities which are continually arising, and their strict enforcement is ever a matter of the greatest difficulty. In fact, in all sanitary questions and sanitary reforms so much is absolutely dependent on the will and conduct of the individual, his habits and manner of living, his food, clothing, and personal cleanliness, that, in order to protect him from himself, and society from his acts, there is required almost as much education in sanitary subjects as would be necessary to fit him for any of the ordinary avocations of life and this education to be thorough should begin early and continue through his whole life.

The most potent arguments for the removal of those subtle influences for evil which spring up on every hand and accumulate by neglect until intelligence is dimmed and the vital powers paralyzed, are the calamities many times repeated which result from a failure to understand and obey the simplest laws of health.

The history of that terrible scourge, the cholera, in its periodic circles round the world, which has just been published by the United States Government, in a most interesting volume of over a thousand pages, shows that its path has always been marked out in advance by the wholesale neglect of the ordinary rules of decency, to say nothing of the laws of health; that human filth was its chief propagator, with bad drainage, bad sewerage, and bad water supply as ready adjuncts. Yet there is not a community to-day throughout the length and breadth of this land that has not within its limits a standing invitation to this dread pestilence to repeat its visit and claim its easy victims. It is related of the ruler of an ancient and populous city that, having in vain endeavored to check the ravages of disease among the inhabitants, caused by the imperfect manner in which the city was laid out, and by its unfavorable location, he selected an entirely new site, and having prepared it by thoroughly draining the ground, he caused the city to be rebuilt upon it and the whole population to be removed from the old city, which was then destroyed. It is very much to be feared that a similar course is the only one that will render some modern cities fit places for residences, and it is very certain that there are many cities that require immediate action in this matter if they would avoid extreme measures in the near future. A much larger measure of responsibility in connection with sanitary improvements is attached to those in authority than is generally supposed. The legacy of accumulated evils which is handed down to the future through their neglect will be lasting evidence of their unfaithfulness to the high duties they assumed to fulfill. In those works of construction which are the special province of the sanitary engineer, he has to provide remedies for past errors and past neglect, as well as plans for present wants which shall comprehend the necessities of the future. More particularly is this the case in connection with the matters of drainage, sewerage, and water supply, which form the subject of this paper. These are the cardinal points of sanitary improvement, the most widespread in their effects, and the first that should be considered.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, AND WATER SUPPLY.

They require in their treatment the most careful study, the broadest and most complete plans, and thorough workmanship, free alike from the blunders of ignorance and the frauds which attend upon cupidity. While these three are cognate branches of sanitary engineering, and under certain circumstances are associated together, they are in their practical execution distinct works, requiring the solution of very different problems, and are viewed from different standpoints as sanitary measures. There is a general impression that sewerage and drainage mean the same thing, or, if there is any difference, it is that sewerage is applied to cities and drainage to the country, and this erroneous idea has been the cause of a great deal of mortality in large cities. This has been notably the case in the City of New-York, where drainage as a distinct feature of civic improvement has, until within the last few years, been entirely ignored. A drain is a conduit or passageway for water, made of loose stones, porous tiles, or stones laid dry, without cement or mortar, admitting the percolation of water into it from the earth along its course and having sufficient descent to convey the fluid to a general outfall. This is intended to remove from the soil the superabundant moisture that may be contained in it mechanically or otherwise, which renders it unfit for cultivation or production, or which, under the influence of solar evaporation, creates an undue amount of atmospheric moisture. This moisture produces or influences animal and vegetable decomposition, which vitiates the air, creating a poisonous malaria, which, through respiration, is conveyed into the lungs and thus into the blood, affecting the bodily system, producing various classes of fevers and enteric diseases to which the larger proportion of mortality is due. Even where actual sickness is not produced, none escape the enervating and depressive influences of a miasmatic atmosphere, and in this way the system becomes predisposed to many diseases which are not directly traceable to a malarious origin. Thus it is seen that as a preventive measure drainage takes the first rank in the operations of sanitary engineering. All soils are not alike in their capacity for retaining moisture. This depends upon the constituents of which they are composed. A soil of which the principal component is clay is exceedingly tenacious of moisture, and holds the water in a state of suspension where it is exposed to solar influence and therefore to evaporation; while a porous sandy soil admits of the filtration of water, and if the sand is of sufficient depth it descends below the action of the sun. If, however, it finds beneath the surface a substratum of clay or a rocky formation, which, as is sometimes the case, is horizontal, and consequently holds the water as in a basin, the superincumbent earth becomes affected by virtue of the capillary attraction which takes place, and thus soils that are sandy on the surface and apparently porous may frequently require draining as much as those that are more obviously saturated. If the impervious substratum should have an inclination so that the water in reaching it is allowed to descend, it finds its way by the force of gravity to the lowest level, where it appears at the surface in the forms of springs or swamps, which require an extended system of drainage, necessitating co-operation on the part of owners of property or legislation to authorize its accomplishment. In cities and towns which have been established and built up without reference to the drainage of the soil, as a matter of course serious complications arise. Old water-courses have been obstructed by buildings or have been improperly filled in, streets have been graded forming dams across the beds of the original streams, and in every way obstructions have been placed where the courses of streams should have been preserved. As well might we expect the human frame to retain its healthy organization with a ligament bound around the limbs, stopping the circulation of the blood in the veins, as that the earth should remain wholesome if the veins of water which permeate it are obstructed and made stagnant in their courses. The remedy, where errors of this kind have been committed, is to cause to be defined as nearly as possible the original topography of the surface; then to open as thoroughly as can be done any water-course that formerly may have existed, passing, if necessary, underneath the houses for this purpose; then to lay along the beds of the old streams dry stone drains, filling them over with earth. Different localities require different methods, and, although referring in this connection more particularly to the drainage of cities, the subject is, if possible, a more important one in small communities, where the water of the wells is in danger of pollution, and where, in the absence of a compact building up, the drainage is more easily and thoroughly accomplished.

As an instance of rare foresight in this matter, I would cite the example of the town of Englewood, in New-Jersey, where, by act of Legislature, a drainage commission has been organized, and a careful topographical survey executed as a basis for thorough drainage, the result of which will be a diminished rate of mortality, an increase in its attractions as a place of residence, and a consequent increase of its inhabitants and in the value of property.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The subject of drainage is an almost inexhaustible one, either in its relations to each household or to communities. The evils due to its neglect are incalculable, and a thousand instances of mortality distinctly traceable to a want of drainage might be cited. But it is of great importance that the line of distinction should be clearly drawn between drainage and sewerage. A sewer is a close conduit of masonry or vitrified tile or iron located under ground, which receives and carries off the surface water and the excremental refuse of dwellings. From its very nature it cannot be a drain, as the water cannot percolate into it, nor can a drain be converted into a sewer, as the refuse matter would percolate through a drain into the earth, and thus into wells and springs, polluting and poisoning the water. Very many terrible calamities have resulted from thus converting a drain into a sewer. A drain should contain nothing but pure water, which filters into it through the earth. A sewer is the receptacle and conduit for filthy refuse matter, that can only leave it at the point of discharge. A drain is always one thing for one purpose, and a sewer is always another thing for another purpose. When the two are confounded the worst results will almost inevitably follow. Sewerage is dependent for its successful accomplishment on the existence of a water supply, an ample quantity of water being absolutely necessary far the flushing and washing out of the solid portion of the sewage matter, and forcing it to the outlet. The most perfect system of sewerage so far constructed has radical faults and serious deficiencies, which the engineering profession is constantly seeking to obviate. Sewers, when badly constructed, improperly managed, or neglected, are more dangerous to life than a steam-engine in the hands of an incompetent person. Sewer gases have a force of penetration which, although not as violent as the force of steam, is none the less potent for evil, and until we recognize the character of the elements with which we have to deal, in connection with sewers, and to provide in every possible manner for their control, we cannot be safe from their effects. A sewer without proper ventilation is a huge retort in which the most poisonous gases are daily distilled and forced into all the dwellings connected with it. No trap or other contrivance has yet been invented to prevent the gases of an unventilated sewer from penetrating into the houses along its route. It seems a little singular that, while a system of sewers is very properly regarded as a great sanitary necessity to a large city, it may, under some circumstances, prove to be a great sanitary evil; yet such, unfortunately, is sometimes the case, and we should not have to go far to find the evidence of it.

Primarily, sewerage involves two distinct propositions. The first is the removal of sewage matter from dwellings; the second is the final disposition of it. The removal to be complete should be by the shortest route, expeditious, economical, and innocuous. Sewage matter has an unquestionable value, but the cost of getting this value out of it has, so far, except in a very few instances, and under peculiar circumstances, been greater than the results obtained. As the chief danger from sewerage lies in the gases that are generated from it, it is from them that we must first seek to protect ourselves. They can always be detected by their odors, which, like the rattle that precedes the bite of the reptile, should be regarded as a sufficient warning of danger. In order to properly understand this subject, let us examine for a moment a system of sewers and its house connections. By a system of sewers I mean any number of sewers systematically arranged, with a main trunk having a separate outfall, and a series of lateral branches, diminishing in size as the area to be sewered diminishes, and having with each house a pipe connection that conveys the sewage of each dwelling to the public conduit in the street, the surface water being received through basins at the street corners. This system resembles a tree, with its trunk, its large and small branches, and its twigs, and like a tree there should be a just proportion between the size of the branches and the main trunk. The size and shape of the sewers are governed by the mathematical calculation of the amount of liquid matter to be conveyed through them, the basis of which calculation is the amount of rain-fall upon the whole area, determined by meteorological observations. From these data formulas are constructed by the use of which the proper size of the sewer can be determined. It would be natural to suppose that with such precise data to work from there could be little chance of error. But there is one element remaining which is always difficult to control, and that is the fall or descent. This is dependent on the topography of the surface, and is the principal cause of most of the errors of sewerage. To avoid these errors requires the most careful study and best judgment of the engineer. The nicest adjustment between the minimum fall that must be adopted in some cases, and the maximum that can be obtained in others, is often a delicate and difficult task, upon the proper execution of which the health of an entire community may depend. There is still another point to be considered, which, although of the greatest importance, has up to this time been entirely ignored in this country, and that is the thorough ventilation of the sewers. That there are poisonous gases always present, in a greater or less degree, throughout the whole extent of every system of sewers, there cannot be the slightest doubt; that these gases are sometimes under great pressure from the influence of stormy currents of wind driven into the mouths of the sewers or from the density of the outward atmosphere, and that they are thus forced into dwellings through the house connections, is a matter of very common occurrence. This is a serious and alarming source of danger, and one against which there is little or no provision in the whole system of sewerage and house drainage now in general vogue in the cities of America. The actual amount of sickness and total number of deaths due to this cause alone, if correctly ascertained, would be astounding. Permit me to relate a case in point, which is vouched for in every particular.

A gentleman of wealth and refinement erected in a suburban town a large and commodious dwelling, of fine architectural appearance, and supplied with every modern convenience. The interior of the house was replete with elegance, and good taste, in keeping with the means and education of its owner. Surrounded by a charming household, among whom were three lovely daughters just budding into womanhood, he had every reason to anticipate the enjoyment of a life of comfort and true happiness. But in a few short months he saw each of his daughters, one after the other, sicken and die of the typhoid fever. His home was thus made desolate, his happiness forever destroyed; and, unable to discover the cause of the disease, he abandoned the house, which remained for a long time without a tenant, and was at length sold for half its cost. The purchaser was a horticulturist, whose familiarity with matters of drainage as a necessity to the life of plants, led him to suppose that he could by a careful examination and improvement of the drainage and sewerage of the entire premises remove all probable or possible causes of typhoid fever. In proceeding to do this he first removed the lower floor of the house and found there the earth thoroughly saturated with sewage matter which, through an improper arrangement of the pipes had been suffered to escape.

This error rectified, the house is in every way unexceptionable as a residence. Wherever the blame of this calamity may lie I know not, and whether through ignorance or carelessness it seems almost akin to crime. It is very probable, however, that nine-tenths of the finest residences in the country are exposed to similar if not equal danger.

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST BAD SEWERAGE.

The ventilation of street sewers must be secured in one way or another. Either by the leaders of houses, or by special conduits connected with the exterior of public buildings. It would be an easy matter to connect a ventilating system with the public lamp-posts, by means of which an induced current would be in operation through the entire night, thoroughly exhausting the foul air. This poison must escape somewhere. If it is forced into the house pipes it will come through the wash-basins, the bathing-tub, and the water-closets, diffusing itself through the atmosphere of the sleeping apartments, doing its deadly work in the stillness of the night. As an evidence of the powerful nature of this poison, I have in my possession a section of a five-inch lead pipe of the heaviest kind, which has been in use as a soil pipe in a private residence of much pretensions in the City of New-York. This pipe is actually pitted with pustules as with the small-pox, due to the chemical action of sewer gases, and it is perforated like a colander by these gases, which were thus enabled to escape into the house, disseminating themselves through the apartments, producing, as they did, the serious illness of the inmates. There could be no stronger evidence than this if one were to rise from the dead and give it.

The question arises, "How is all this to be provided against?" To answer this we must examine the arrangements in general use for house drainage, as it is called. In the first place, there is a pipe in the cellar, or beneath it, leading to the street sewer. This pipe has a fall of about one foot in sixty, and connected with it is a vertical pipe leading to the upper chambers, to receive the water from the washing basins and bathing tubs, and the refuse from the water-closets. Now there is not one man in 10,000 who can tell whether or not the soil pipe of his residence has a trap connecting it with the street sewer, nor is there one instance in a thousand where such a trap is in existence, consequently, as a general rule, the sewer gases of the whole street have free access into the soil pipes of the houses. But these gases are supposed to be stopped by the small traps under the basins and the large trap under the water-closets. Yet, whenever the latter is used, a vacuum is created, which causes the smaller traps to empty themselves, and thus a score of openings are made throughout the house to admit the free passage of the poison. To remedy this, there must first be a trap connection between the soil pipe and the sewer; associated with this must be a ventilator to the soil-pipe in the rear of the house either through the house leader or a separate tube. There must be also an air connection with the water-closet pipes to obviate the draught on the smaller pipes which, without this, will always take place. I have discussed the sewerage question from the stand-point of the system generally adopted and in use in this country, but I am constrained to express the conviction that the system as a whole, and the manner in which it is carried out, is radically wrong and cannot be pursued except at an enormous sacrifice of health and loss of life. I draw this conclusion from the experience of every large city in this country and my own personal observations. I do not believe that a house has yet been constructed that is absolutely free from the contamination of sewer gases. There is no question whatever in my mind that an entire change and substitute for the present system must be found before communities can be regarded as protected against the most insidious of all the evils that have come to be regarded as inseparable accompaniments of densely-populated cities. So far as the pneumatic system has been developed, it has accomplished all and even more than was originally claimed for it, and domestic refuse is successfully removed by it in a most thorough and quiet manner, without offense and at an absolute profit. How far this system can be successfully applied in this country I am not prepared to say. But I will say that in view of the many complications which are constantly arising all over the country in connection with the sewerage question and the terrible evils that are beyond doubt directly due to this source, it becomes a matter of serious consideration whether it is not the imperative duty of either the national, State, or municipal Government in this country to take some steps for testing the pneumatic system in America. If it shall be found to work here as successfully as it has been conducted at The Hague and as economically, it is due to the position we occupy as a civilized and intelligent people that this system should be substituted for the present defective and dangerous method of removing excremental refuse. The simple principle of this system is the creation of a vacuum in a receiver located at street intersections, which receiver is connected by pipes with the houses on the streets, so that the excremental matter is drawn from the houses with wonderful rapidity, and removed in a thorough and innocuous manner, and so free from offense that ladies and children, attracted by the novelty of the operations, stand watching them in close proximity without being made aware by any evidences of their senses of the character or purpose of the process. This use of atmospheric pressure to carry from our houses in an almost instantaneous and silent manner that which would desolate them if suffered to remain seems to be a matter so simple as to leave no room for discussion. When, in years to come, this plan shall have been universally adopted the present generation will probably receive a large share of commiseration for their ignorance, and the unnecessary suffering they were compelled to undergo. In every large city there are wealthy owners of whole blocks of dwellings, like Astor, of New-York, who would confer incalculable benefit upon their country, and achieve an enduring fame, by arranging a practical test of the pneumatic system. Is it too much for suffering humanity to ask of them such a simple boon as this?

THE WATER-WORKS OF CITIES.

I come next to the subject of water supply of cities. There are no works of public utility more important than those designed for the introduction of pure water into a city, and its liberal distribution to the inhabitants. Whether looked upon as measures for domestic convenience, as safeguards against fire, or as necessities to public health, water works were regarded by the ancients as next in importance to a proper system of defense, and by the moderns, the first among those appliances of civilization which tend to elevate and improve the condition of man. In proportion to their importance is the necessity that they should be of such a character as shall fulfil in every respect the most rigid requirements of stability in construction, purity, quantity, and certainty of supply. All cities approach this subject in the regular process of numerical development, each household depending in the meanwhile for its supply upon that which is furnished by the wells located on the premises. A gradual increase of population and consequent increase in the number of dwellings increases the number of wells, so that the subterranean supply either becomes exhausted or it becomes polluted by the contamination of the soil which always follows its dense occupation. This compels a resort to a public means of supply. The subject is seldom discussed until long after the necessities of the case are forced upon the public mind, and even then obstructionists arise on every side. A fear of public debt, a dread of fraud and extravagance in expenditure, a wide difference of opinion in regard to the proper sources and methods of supply, involve months, and often years, of discussion, until at length some shrewd capitalist, in view of the profits certain to accrue, comes forward and offers to relieve the public mind by undertaking the whole matter as a private enterprise, which involves no public expenditure. All are promised an ample supply at a reasonable cost, the authorities, of course, paying pretty well for the water required for public uses. Then a neighboring pond is secured, or a stream in the vicinity is dammed up, and in a few months every one is made glad by the complete success of the operation. If towns never grew in size and cities never increased in population, those experiments for their comfort would continue always to be successful. But a few years demonstrates the folly of temporary measures of this character.

What are the elements of this water question? They are simple enough so far as the consumer is concerned. Every one wants pure water, and plenty of it. The whole matter is one of ways and means, of skillful engineering, and adequate funds. The main question, however, is, what constitutes a proper water supply to a community?

First—It should be ample in quantity for a certain period of time in the future—say fifty years.

Secondly—It should be pure in the present and beyond the possibility of contamination in the future.

Thirdly—The works of construction should be substantial in character, and adequate to accumulate, to store, and to distribute, and beyond the danger of sudden injury that would stop the supply.

Unless these conditions are thoroughly fulfilled, the money expended in the works would probably be wasted. In providing for an ample supply for fifty years, it is not necessary that storage capacity to that amount should be constructed at once; but the sources of supply should be so extensive as to admit of an increase that would meet the increasing demand. This may be readily accomplished in the outset by obtaining the legal control of a drainage area of sufficient extent to secure the necessary flow. The turning point of the whole question is the purity of the supply. On this ground conflicting opinions have met and contended for years. The literature of this theme is abundant and exhaustive.

In Great Britain, where the pollution of rivers has progressed to a most alarming extent, Parliamentary committees and royal commissions have given years of close investigation and analysis to ascertain all the facts in any way involved. Science and art have been invoked to lend their aid in the solution of the important problems which present themselves. It has been found that rivers once famed for the remarkable purity of their waters, along whose shores the lordly mansions of England's landed proprietors have been erected, where the feudal castles of her ancient nobles have stood for ages, at once the stately monuments of past greatness and the pride of a long line of titled descendants, that those noted streams whose rural beauties have often awakened the poetic fire of gifted bards and tuned the harps of a bygone minstrelsy, have gradually become great open sewers, black with slime and putrescent filth, reeking with foul odors and receiving the refuse of numerous towns and countless factories. At the same time they have been selected and used as the sources of water supply for many of the large cities of the Kingdom. These investigations extended over a period of nine years. Many important facts and much valuable information were obtained. Besides the inspection of river basins, towns, and manufactories, the investigations involved the experimental examination of numerous processes for the execution of thousands of analyses of foul and unpolluted water. For this purpose a thoroughly-equipped chemical laboratory was provided by the Government, furnished with every requisite for the investigation of water which modern science could suggest. The reports of these examinations and the important conclusions arrived at are contained in nine volumes of Parliamentary blue-books, and are of the highest value as sanitary data to the whole civilized world. Organic impurities are found in water both in solution and in suspension, whereas mineral impurities, as a general rule, occur only in a state of suspension. If the latter are allowed a sufficient time they will subside; but the organic matter cannot be removed in this manner. The actual weight of the organic matter that may be present in solution chemistry has not yet succeeded in determining. The principal elements, whose presence, even in small quantities, are dangerous to health, are carbon and nitrogen. The source of the nitrogen is invariably animal refuse. This refuse is compounded of nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. The chemical results of the decomposition of this refuse are carbonic acid, ammonia, nitrates and nitrites, all harmless in themselves, but during the process of conversion, while undergoing chemical changes, this matter is poisonous to the animal system. Here is the precise point where sanitary science must erect her citadel of defense against those so-called experts, who, entrenched behind crucibles and retorts and armed with formulas and equations, overwhelm the ordinary intellect with positive and apparently incontrovertible statements. It is a favorite theory of some of this class that polluted rivers cleanse themselves, and that if you pour into them foul organic matters, the latter are rapidly oxydized and destroyed, and after a flow of ten or twelve miles the rivers purge themselves completely from the stain and regain their pristine purity. That even an open canal, with fifteen or twenty miles of nearly dead level, where scarcely a ripple disturbs the surface, and into which all kinds of impurities flow, is a suitable source of water supply. Some go so far as to assert that twenty parts of pure water after running with contaminated water for a short distance will render it fit for dietic use. These are, however, mere theories based entirely on the effect which oxygen may produce on decomposing animal matter, and are entirely inferential in their character. It cannot surely be maintained that oxygen is destructive in itself of either animal or vegetable germs. If it were so, oxygen, instead of being the great element of life, would be the chief agent of death. All organic matter is but the development of germs, and an infusorial germ may pass through hundreds of miles of river flow entirely unaffected by oxygen, and yet by a rise in the temperature of the water undergo a chemical transformation which renders it the most deadly poison. Dr. Hayes, of Boston, the eminent chemist, observed precisely this condition of things in the great London epidemic of 1858. A rise in temperature of 5° Fahrenheit which took place in the waters of the Thames, producing a wholesale destruction of germs, that was the sole cause of the terrible calamity that took place that year. This would be the chief source of danger in using water allowed to move slowly in an open canal exposed to the direct action of the sun. The rapid development of animal and vegetable organisms in midsummer would be certain to render the water unfit for human consumption. When I assume that it is not within the range of chemical analysis to determine absolutely the purity or impurity of water I do it in no spirit of detraction, for no one honors more than myself that great science and its noble Professors; yet there are limits to its powers, and it is not well to claim for it more than it can accomplish. Even when the microscope is called in to aid in detecting the presence of organic germs that chemical tests have failed to indicate there yet remains the important factor of heat to be considered. Infusoria or microscopic germs obey the same law that governs all other organic matter, and heat is the most powerful influence in their development. Take, for instance, the ordinary hen's egg. This is simply a germ. When newly laid it is a delicate and wholesome article of diet, suitable for invalids, and very nutritious. A chemical analysis of the egg would show it to be composed of a certain amount of albumen, sulphur, &c., constituents harmless in themselves. Allow the egg to remain for a short time exposed to the air and it becomes a capsule of sulphuretted hydrogen, the synonym of everything that is offensive and disgusting. This is the result of decomposition. On the other hand, if it is placed for a few weeks under the wings of the hen, it develops into a full-fledged chicken. This is the result of incubation or development through heat. As it was impossible for chemical analysis to discover the head, legs, and body of the chicken in the egg germ, so is it impossible for chemistry to determine what an infusorial germ will develop into under the influence of heat. The very term, "period of incubation" is a medical term signifying the period which elapses between the exposure to a contagious disease and the attack resulting from it, thus clearly recognizing the fact that germs of disease are developed under the influence of animal heat. I dwell upon this point because there has been a disposition on the part of some American chemists to persuade the public that sewerage water is not necessarily unwholesome, and to encourage the construction of water-works in localities where the water is absolutely surcharged with sewage matter. I protest most emphatically against the great wrong which is thus being committed.

It is not to the chemical laboratory we must go for pure water, but to the great laboratory of nature—to the mountain-top, where it is conveyed in vapor by the mighty winds of heaven to be condensed in crystal lakes and poured in sparkling torrents to the plain. Seek it at its uncontaminated source and bring it through unpolluted channels to the thirsty denizens of the town. Pure water needs no certificate except that it has been "distilled, like the river Euphrates, out of the mountains of Armenia." It is impossible to magnify the sanitary importance of this question. The influence of water, not only on the physical well-being of man, but upon his moral nature, cannot be overestimated. The progressive development of communities, their increase in population and wealth are largely controlled by the quantity and purity of the water used. Vice and crime find in water their chief antidote. Medical statistics show that the free use of water has in innumerable instances changed entirely the immoral tendencies of the most abandoned profligates, while in general the progress of disease in large communities, especially of violent epidemics, is in a great measure influenced by the character of the water supply. The ravages of yellow fever in the City of New-York in the year 1798 were largely attributed to the inadequate supply and impure quality of the water then obtainable in that city. The venerable Dr. Brown, an eminent practitioner of that period, in a report upon the subject, stated that the very small quantity of water in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining it, and its subordinate quality, was the cause of a variety of diseases and contagious disorders, and to that fact was especially due the violence of the yellow fever in the City. He also affirmed that the general state of health of a populous city was more dependent on the purity of its water supply than upon the quality of all the rest of its provisions put together. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, as far back as 1793, earnestly warned the City of Philadelphia to procure a copious supply of pure water as a "necessity to health, comfort, and the preservation of life." The statistics of cholera in all countries show that this dread disease finds in impure water its most powerful ally. In a word it may truly be said that pure water is man's greatest blessing, while impure water may prove his direst curse.

In the rapid growth of American towns is found the chief cause of the sanitary defects which are everywhere apparent, and in nothing is the individuality of American character so thoroughly developed as in the persistency with which hamlets and villages in close proximity to each other insist upon maintaining separate names and local organizations, although there may exist a unity of interest in every respect, and the consolidation of towns under one local government and name would result in the greatest good to all. Under the influence of separate purposes these contiguous villages undertake plans of improvement so entirely different from each other that when they have increased to such an extent that they absolutely grow together, there is an almost inextricable confusion, which is fatal to any proper sanitary system. As one of the most striking examples of this condition of things to be found in the United States, I have prepared a map of the district of New-Jersey which lies west of the Hudson, directly opposite the City of New-York, extending from the City of Elizabeth to Paterson, and from the first mountain to the Hudson. Within this area, which is but little larger than the limits of the City of Philadelphia, there are seven incorporated cities and twenty separate villages, all making their public improvements without the slightest reference to each other or to their future condition. Yet nothing is more inevitable than that all these cities and villages must within a short time form one large metropolis. The total inhabitants now number between three and four hundred thousand, a greater number than the population of the City of New-York at the introduction of the Croton water. A uniform system of drainage, sewerage, and water supply is more necessary to these people than to any one city in the country. At this time five of these cities have a temporary and insufficient water supply, a large portion of which is contaminated with sewage matter to an alarming extent. All the smaller villages depend upon wells; yet within ten miles of the most remote portion of the area, at the falls of the Passaic, there is an ample supply of pure water for 10,000,000 of people. Here is to be in the near future one of the largest cities of America, rivaling the Metropolis in its commercial facilities and containing several millions of people. But not one step has been taken through co-operation to preserve the health and lives of this vast multitude, by a general system of sanitary improvements that can alone be accomplished by a concert of purpose. Although this may be regarded as an exceptional instance, it is so only in magnitude. A similar state of affairs may be found in almost every section of the country. To all communities so situated I would cite the solemn warning derived from the history of the City of London, where a hundred thousand people died of the plague in one year, and the chief cause of the great mortality was the absence of a uniform system of sanitary improvements, the city having been made up of separate boroughs that had carried on district local improvements, independent of each other, resulting in confusion and disaster.

Some of the audience could hardly believe their eyes when the speaker passed round a segment of leaden pipe terribly corroded by noxious gases. There was in one part a hole where the attacking gas had eaten completely through the metal, and had formed a scale on the other side resembling a small-pox pustule. When he had concluded, Dr. Toner, the President, rose, and after thanking him for his brilliant effort, which had been so thoroughly appreciated, asked him if he wished to be understood as denouncing all drainage and desirous to replace it by the pneumatic process. Gen. Viele said that the latter was at present intended to apply only to excrementitious substances and that a modified form of partial drainage would still be necessary. The next paper was read by the Secretary, Dr. Harris, in the absence of the author. It was upon "The Use of Poisons in Agriculture and Horticulture," with tests of their effects upon food vegetables, by Prof. R. C. Kidzie, of the Agricultural College of Michigan. The subject was handled with skill and great chemical knowledge, but being too long for publication the pith will be found in the following abstract:

POISONS IN AGRICULTURE.

By R. C. Kedzie.

In his contest with insect foes the farmer often finds poisons the most ready means of defense, but great care should be exercised in the use of such agents. Not only the immediate benefits, but also the remote and contingent consequences demand attention. A safe insect poison should combine the following properties: 1st. It should, in small quantity, effectually destroy the insect; 2d, It should be easy to apply; 3d, It must not injure the crop in any way or endanger the health of the consumer of the crop; 4th, It must not injure any succeeding crop: 5th, It must not injure the health of the person who applies it; 6th, It should be easily distinguished from other substances in use on the farm and in the household. No substance has yet been found which combines all these qualities. Mr. Kedzie's paper was confined to the consideration of the arsenical poisons, viz.: "white arsenic," arsenate of soda, and Paris green, and after pointing out the dangers from their use and the influence of arsenic on plant-life, citing the experiments of Prof. Edmund Davy, and counter-experiments of Ogston, of Daubeny and Brodie, also the experiments of McMurtrie, of the Department of Agriculture, he considered the questions: Will Paris green poison plants? Will it reappear in those parts of plants used for food? Used in large quantity it may kill the potato vines, but does not reappear in the potato tuber. Such potatoes have been used for years in large quantities, but no case is known of poisoning by their use. Direct inquiries made by the Michigan State Board of Health resulted in answers from more than 1,000 clerks of local boards of health, and in 1873 only five clerks reported cases of poisoning by the use of Paris green. By further examination it was found that in the cases reported no one was poisoned by eating the potato, but only by careless handling of the Paris green. When Paris green is applied to wheat during its period of growth, or is present in the soil on which wheat is grown from having been applied to a previous crop, the arsenic did not appear in the grain, and thus injure or destroy its value as food, nor was it found in the straw. Experiments with cabbage raised on soil dressed last year with Paris green to destroy potato-beetle showed no arsenic in the cabbage. To the questions, What becomes of Paris green in the soil? Why does it not re-appear in vegetables, nor poison our wells and fountains? The reply that it is insoluble in pure water is not enough, for it is sensibly soluble in the natural agricultural solvents. The paper, in discussing these questions, cites many experiments to show the action of the soil on chemical substances, and particularly on Paris green, which established that Paris green, after three months' contact with the soil, does not exist as aceto-arsenite of copper; that the material had not washed out of the soil, and that the arsenic comported itself, so far as solubility is concerned, as it would if it existed in the form of basic arsenite of iron. The conclusions drawn are that Paris green being a deadly poison should be handled with extreme care, as inhalation of the dust by contact of the material with sores and raw surfaces, and even by contact with moist and perspiring surfaces, it may produce dangerous effects; that while classed as an insoluble substance, Paris green becomes soluble to a sensible degree by the action of what may be called the natural agricultural solvents, of which carbonic acid and the solvent action of the minute roots of plants may be regarded as the most active; that solutions of arsenious acid and of arsenites tend to pass into an insoluble condition in the soil, in which arsenic is insoluble by the natural agricultural solvents; that while other agents may assist in fixing arsenious acid in the soil, the hydrated oxide of iron is probably the most potent factor in producing this insoluble condition; that enough of this oxide is present in all fertile soils to render inert a comparatively large amount of arsenic, and that it is to this agent that we probably owe our safety when Paris green is applied to the soil. When Paris green is applied to the soil in such quantity that the hydrated oxide of iron present in such soil is not sufficient to speedily change it to the inert condition, we should expect this agent to injure the health, or even destroy the life, of the plant. The limit of safety would naturally vary with varying composition of soils. Mr. McMurtrie places the limit in one instance at 900 pounds to the acre, a quantity vastly in excess of any requirements as an insect poison. Finally, the power of the soil to remove from solution and hold in an insoluble form arsenious acid and arsenites, will protect the water supply from deadly contamination by this agent, unless the poison is used in excess of any requirements as an insect destroyer.

The next paper was one on nervous diseases among school children, by Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, of New-York, and was very interesting. The writer showed that incipient chorea or St. Vitus' dance was increasing among the school girls of New-York, and might be traced by nervous twitching of the hands and the muscles of the face. Also chronic headaches, fainting fits, epileptic hysterical seizures were more numerous than they should be, and more especially among the young girls approaching womanhood. The cause was undoubtedly over study and anxiety of mind produced by inability to master the allotted studies. The speaker went into some anatomical details to show the physiological changes in girls induced by over-strained minds and over-taxed nervous systems. He thought that the diseases of the school-room might possibly be aleviated by change of construction and better attention to color, giving it as his experience that the whitewashed walls and black boards were not sufficiently cheerful for persons whose nerves were in a tremor from overwork and timidity. Then followed a geological treatise on the water supply of North Carolina, by Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, which was meritorious, but alien to the objects of the association.

The remainder of Wednesday's session was filled by three papers on school subjects, the most important of which, that on school-room stunting, by Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn.

In the evening discourses were delivered of a general nature to a full audience, which included many ladies. Some disappointment was felt that Hon. A. D. White, of Cornell University, did not deliver the address set down on the programme. It was on sundry disputed points regarding sanitary care and physical culture in our universities, and it was expected that he would free his mind about the inter-college regatta, and the whispered withdrawal of Yale and Harvard, but he did not speak.

The following is a list of members proposed and elected Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875: Dr. S. H. Durgin, Health Officer, Boston; Dr. W. J. Arsdale, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Whitehead, Health Officer, Norfolk; J. H. Claiborne, Petersburg, Va.; J. H. Holton, Vermont; E. S. Cheesebrough, Chicago; Dr. Frank Donaldson, Baltimore; Prof. Christopher Johnston, A. B. Arnold, D. L. Huntington, United States Army; Charles H. Liebermann, Washington; J. P. Wall, Florida; J. R. Black, Ohio; A. B. Castleman, San Jose, Cal.; John Reid, Chicago; J. W. Osborn, Washington; W. Gleitzman, Baltimore; J. R. Chadwick, Boston; George French, Portland, Me.; Henry E. Muhlenberg, Jr., Marine Hospital Service; Sam Houston, Prof. Oscar Oldberg, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Samuel Swift, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Foster Jenkins, J. B. Baxley, President Baltimore College of Pharmacy; J. W. Prudham, Montclair, N. J.; Alexander R. Shepherd, ex-Governor of the District of Columbia; Col. Emmons Clark, New-York City; Col. W. P. Prentice, George A. Waring, Newport, R. I.; Prof. Henry Coppee, President Lehigh University; Mr. Frank Hambleton, Civil Engineer, of Baltimore. Other arrivals of members have been: Prof. Coppe, President Lehigh University; Dr. T. M. Riankard, New-York; Dr. S. L. Jepson, Wheeling; Prof. A. D. White, President of Cornell; Dr. Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Dr. George Reppler, New-York; Dr. W. N. Black, New-York, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele, of New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

THE POSTAL LAW QUESTIONED.

SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST POSTMASTER JAMES—MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS—THE APPLICATION OPPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The suit of the United States of America on the relation of Ivan C. Michels, against Thomas L. James, Postmaster in this City, came up yesterday for argument in the United States Circuit Court, Equity branch, before Judge Johnson, in support of a motion for a writ of mandamus. On June 11, 1875, Mr. Michels offered to the clerk of the Post Office a package containing a book addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, and which, he claimed, was third-class mail matter. The package weighed twenty-one and a half ounces, and postage-stamps to the amount of eleven cents were affixed. The clerk refused the package on the ground that twenty-two cents in stamps should be affixed, and it was also refused by the Postmaster for the same reason. A writ of mandamus was then applied for to compel the defendant to receive and transmit the package. As the suit in reality questions the constitutionality of the Postal law, it is looked upon as one of great importance.

Messrs. Townsend & Weed appeared for the relator. Among the points made in support of the motion were the following:

The Act making appropriation for the service of the Post Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, approved 23d June, 1874, and which was re-enacted in the United States Revised Statutes, at the eighth section prescribed the rate of postage which should be charged for the transmission of mail matter of the third class, to wit, one cent for every two ounces of weight. Postage upon the package in question was affixed in compliance with the provisions of this act and section. The legislation under which the defendant doubtless justifies his refusal to transmit the package is that a portion of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," was amended as follows: Insert the word "ounce" in lieu of the words "two ounces." This portion of the act affords no justification, for the reason that it is not law. The amendment was a revenue measure, and originated not in the House of Representatives but in the Senate, and in the Senate not as an amendment to a revenue bill. The Constitution of the United States provides: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Bills fixing the rate of postage to be paid for the transmission of mail matter are "bills for raising revenue" within the meaning of the Constitution. By the law regulating the Post Office Department the moneys received by it go into the general Treasury, to make up the fund from which all the appropriations for the Government are drawn, in the same manner as any other revenues, and are termed by the law revenues. The object of the amendment in question, primary as well as every other, was to raise revenue. The courts have invariably held the Postal laws to be revenue laws. The provision of the act of 1875 in question was proposed by the Senate as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill when the same was sent to it by the House of Representatives. It is submitted the origination of such an amendment in the Senate is as unconstitutional as the origination of a bill for the same purpose would be. The duty of the Postmaster to transmit mail matter upon which the proper postage has been paid is clearly ministerial; his duty admits of the exercise of no discretion. The ministerial duties of a public officer may always be enforced by mandamus.

In opposing the application for a mandamus, Mr. Tremain, for the Government, argued:

The United States Circuit Courts have no jurisdiction of the controversy between Mr. Michel and Mr. James, both gentlemen being citizens of the same State; and this not being a "case" arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States. * * * Outside of the District of Columbia the United States Circuit Courts have no power to grant a mandamus as an original writ. In this respect their power is limited to writs necessary to the exercise of a jurisdiction already acquired, (as for instance, to compel a bill of exceptions to be settled, in order to aid a writ of error,) and to the special mandamus against Court Clerks to compel a return of their accounts, on motion of the Government, under the recent act of Congress of Feb. 22, 1875. * * *

After citing authorities upon these points, Mr. Tremain said: "The postal laws are for the benefit of the public at large. They affect all alike, and are not for an individual benefit. Mr. James owes no duty to Mr. Michel that he does not owe as a public officer to every other citizen. The Postmaster is not a private Trustee. His ordinary public duties are to be controlled by his executive superiors. If he does not perform his duty he may be removed or proceeded against for malfeasance. Courts cannot, nor will they upon principle or authority at the will of a private citizen, interfere with a public officer in the general discharge of his public duties. The Supreme Court would not even permit a bill to be filed against President Johnson, (4 Wallace, 496,) to enjoin him from executing the Reconstruction acts alleged in the bill to be unconstitutional. The ground was, that in its appropriate sphere, the Executive Department was independent of the Judiciary. If the Circuit Court could direct the Postmaster what disposition to make of one package of mail matter, it could make a direction as to every package. It might restrain Mr. James from doing otherwise with the mails than what the court thinks proper. * * * You may as well constitute the court the Post Office Department. Courts have condemned a trespass of the Judicial Department upon the Executive Department, as well as the Executive upon the Judiciary. Michel has a complete remedy by an action for damages against the Postmaster for breach of his duty, and therefore mandamus is not a proper remedy. * * * The Senate amendment is not void as a violation of section 7, United States Constitution, reading: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills." An amendment to an appropriation bill regulating the quantity of printed matter mailable at a previously established rate cannot on mere inspection be declared to be an amendment "to raise revenue," much less a "bill for raising revenue." Its effect on the contrary, for aught that appears, may be to destroy any revenue arising from the transportation of such mail matter. The transmission of such matter by mail is not obligatory. It is lawful to send it in other ways. The new law may turn it into another channel, and destroy that source of postage collection. The courts have nothing to do with such results. What was said in Congress is no ground for judicial action. * * * But it is claimed that all postal laws are, in the sense of the Constitution, revenue laws. If this had been the meaning of the Constitution it would have said not only "bills for raising revenue," but all bills concerning "post offices" and "post roads" must originate in the House of Representatives. The framers of the Constitution were familiar with the extensive powers reposed in the old Congress by the articles of Confederation, wherein Congress was given "sole and exclusive right and power of establishing and of regulating Post Offices from one State to another throughout all the United States; and of exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as might be requisite to defray the expenses of the said offices." These powers were broadly continued in the Constitution by the grant to Congress of power to "establish Post Offices and post roads," and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying (this power) into execution. It has never been considered that postal laws and revenue laws were, constitutionally speaking, synonymous terms. The power to raise revenue for the general purposes enumerated in the Constitution could not flow from a naked grant of power "to establish Post Offices and post roads." The constitutional vitality of the amendment under consideration, germinates from the power granted to Congress to establish and maintain Post Offices. It may, then, become a law at the instance of either House or Senate. The distinction contended for has been repeatedly recognized by Congress since the foundation of the Government. The postal moneys are to-day separated from the moneys arising from revenue, and from them only are paid the expenses of the Post Office Department. (See U. S. Rev. Statutes 786, sec. 405, and authorities there cited.) It is susceptible of proof that the first general postal law fixing the revenues and expenses of the Post Office Department originated in the Senate. The present case need not involve this constitutional question. It is disposed of by the considerations suggested.

Judge Story says that revenue laws are those "made for the direct and avowed purpose of creating and securing the revenue or public funds, for the service of the Government," not laws, "whose collateral and indirect operation might possibly conduce to the public or fiscal wealth." If changing the weight of matter mailable at one cent postage be a revenue law, every postal law must originate in the Senate. Will this court, on a summary application of this character, so decide; and thus create a limitation on the constitutional powers of Congress, exercised without question for three-quarters of a century? In Fletcher vs. Peck, (6 Cranch, 128,) it is said that the question whether a law is void for its repugnancy to the Constitution, ought seldom, if ever, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case. The opposition between the Constitution and the law should be such that the Judge feels a clear and strong conviction of their incompatibility. Is this such a case?

If this postal amendment to the Appropriation bill renders it a Revenue law, certainly the provision in the act as it passed the House of Representatives, directing the authorities of the District of Columbia to levy and collect a tax for the support of Police, is equally a Revenue bill. This was public money and of revenue. All public money in the District of Columbia is paid to the Treasurer of the United States. (U. S. Revised Statutes 717, sec. 3,615.) This revenue feature of the act in question originated in the House, and being to raise revenue might have been, and was amended in the Senate under the Constitution. Some other provisions for raising money will be found in the bill as it passed the House.

Judge Johnson reserved his decision.

A SENTENCED MURDERER IN SUSPENSE.

John Clark was to have been hung in Rochester last Friday for the murder of John Trevor, a policeman in that city. His counsel obtained a respite for two weeks, and yesterday made application to Judge Barrett for an additional stay of sufficient length to enable an appeal to be heard on exceptions taken during the trial, especially in relation to testimony about Clark having been guilty of previous murder. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

"PRINCE LEO'S" FRIENDS.

CONTINUATION OF THE HEARING—MEDICAL TESTIMONY AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE "PRINCE"—HIS TREATMENT BY LEONARD.

The taking of testimony in the matter of the order for Walter Leonard, the "guardian" of Frederick Berger, the infant acrobat, to show cause why he should not be divested of the custody and control of the juvenile professional, was resumed yesterday morning in the Oyer and Terminer Court room. Among those present were Mr. Wright, President, and Mr. Robert F. Bixby, attorney of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, representing the District Attorney, and Mr. Laugbein, counsel for Leonard. The little acrobat "Freddy," better known as "Prince Leo," came into the court-room in company with Deputy Sheriff Jeffries, and gravely took his seat in the Judge's chair, by the side of Mr. Wright, and immediately began drawing pictures. The trapeze machinery, including the gas-pipe balancing pole, was brought into the room and arranged to illustrate the evidence, presenting a novel appearance in a court of justice. Leonard sat next his counsel, and opposite Mr. Gerry, and watched the "Prince" continually. The father of the "Prince" returned to Philadelphia after the hearing on Monday, to get papers connected with the case, and was not present yesterday.

The first witness called by Mr. Gerry was Charles Smith, who testified that he was a "super" at the "Tivoli," where the "Prince" performed. He identified the trapeze machinery and balancing pole as those used by the "Prince." No one had asked him not to come as a witness. He had seen Leonard practicing with the "Prince," holding him up by the hands, and letting him drop astride the rope. The "Prince" had thin tights on when dropped in this manner across the rope. The "Prince" performed about twenty minutes every night, besides exercising at rehearsals, and was always under the control of Mr. Leonard when at the "Tivoli."

On cross-examination the witness testified that the "Prince" had a padding (which was exhibited) under his tights; witness had never seen Leonard beat the "Prince," nor had he noticed the latter acting as though he disliked the performance or was afraid of Leonard.

Frederick Rein, a barkeeper at the "Tivoli," testified that when Leonard was rehearsing with the "Prince" and the latter failed, Leonard beat him and pulled his ears and nose; the beating was done by striking the "Prince" on the legs; the temperature of the theatre was very chilly, especially in the mornings during rehearsals; the rehearsals usually lasted about an hour; during the mornings there was only one stove in the theatre, about eighty feet from the stage.

The witness, at the request of Mr. Gerry, went to the trapeze rope, and showed how the "Prince" was bounced down on the rope by Leonard, and was about to take hold of the little acrobat, to more fully illustrate the exposition, but was told by Mr. Gerry not to put the child on the rope, and this illustration was omitted.

Dr. James W. Renney testified that he examined the "Prince" on last Saturday and found an unnatural curviture of the spine, it curving inward, or anteriorly, and also found an abnormal condition of the muscles of the abdomen, they being distended irregularly, instead of being in a smooth, concave form, natural in a healthy child of the age of the "Prince;" the condition of the spine and abdomen was doubtless produced by the exercises to which the "Prince" had been subjected, and, if these exercises were continued, in the "Prince's" undeveloped condition, they would inevitably result in permanent injury. If the "Prince" was obliged to go through these exercises involuntarily and while under the influence of fear, it would probably result in the prostration of his nervous system and the utter destruction or paralyzing of his muscular system. While Dr. Renney was giving his testimony the "Prince" sat looking at him with a quizzical expression of countenance, having President Wright's spectacles on, and created no little merriment by his childish antics. The witness continued, testifying that a fall from the rope by the "Prince," and his sudden checking at the distance of six feet, would prove a great shock to his nervous system, aside from the injury he might sustain from the tightening or concussion occasioned by the rope around his body.

The examination of "Prince Leo," commenced on Monday, was resumed, mainly for the purpose of obtaining details about his treatment, but he seemed very timid about making any statement, and the most that could be got out of him was that Leonard beat him on the back with a strap last Thursday morning because he did not perform satisfactorily. He appeared reluctant to testify, and Mr. Gerry could get no definite answers from him.

Arthur W. Denham, the assistant stage manager, identified the trapeze machinery, and gave some details about the stage and the interior of the theatre. He did not think the "Prince" performed voluntarily on the tight-rope.

Officers Hartfield and Field, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were called, and the former identified the "Prince's" most perilous positions on the rope from photographs, and the latter testified that he had weighed the balancing-pole, and found its weight to be ten pounds and a quarter.

Mrs. Mattie Freeley, one of the ballet troupe, testified that the stage was rather chilly, but that the "Prince" was brought on it and taken from it with a cloak on his shoulders by a woman whom witness had thought was his mother.

Miss Clara Belmont, serio-comic singer at the "Tivoli," testified that the "Prince" was cared for by Mrs. Leonard, who dressed and undressed him, and looked after him generally; she had never noticed the "Prince" trembling or his face depicting fear while on the rope; the temperature of the stage was very cold; the "Prince" frequently coughed, and witness was of the opinion that he was suffering from the whooping-cough.

George Hoschke, a night barkeeper at the "Tivoli," testified that he saw the "Prince" exercising at rehearsals; on one occasion last week, when he was attempting to turn somersaults from Leonard's shoulders, he fell to the stage; on another occasion, when he was too weak to perform at a rehearsal, and could hardly stand, Leonard kicked at him.

The further hearing was adjourned to 10:30 A. M. to-morrow morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Dalley vs. The Mayor, &c.—On whose motion is this entered?

Granted.—Matter of Lloyd; Kneeland vs. Burlington and Cedar Rapids and M. R. Company.

In the Matter of Acquiring Title to Certain Lands for a Public Square or Place for a Parade Ground and Surrounding Streets.—In this case, it being in the Counsel to the Corporation to decline to move therein, I think it for the interests of all parties that the request on his part should be granted, and the proceedings adjourned as requested.

Morgan vs. McCool.—This order recites a hearing; as none was had it must be corrected.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Fernandez vs. Martinez.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Rueggin vs. Volkinger.—Plaintiff is entitled to an attachment to bring defendant into court.

Home Life Insurance Company vs. Mela et al.—Plaintiff should be left to establish his right to an injunction on the trial. Motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

O'Conor vs. Nicol.—Order settled.

Van Pelt vs. Harden.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Cannon et al. vs. Scott et al.—Undertaking in order of arrest approved. Bail, $13,000.

Beckman vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.—Plaintiffs may have an order directing the defendant to permit the plaintiff to make copies.

Ruegger vs. Volkinger.—The bond should be made payable to the people of the State of New-York.

Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.—Motion granted and cause marked off term on payment of $10 costs and defendant's disbursements during term.

Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.—Taxation affirmed.

By Judge Curtis.

Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.—Case ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.—See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Donegan vs. Fitschen.—See memorandum for counsel.

Sanxay vs. Hamel.—Findings and decree signed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875:

No. 1.—*The People, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Frederick Evers, defendant in error.*—Argued by B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, for the people, and John O. Mott for defendant in error.

No. 2.—*Thomas Foster, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by Mitchell Laird, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and B. K. Phelps for the people.

No. 3.—*Henry Meyers, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Passed.

No. 6.—*The People, &c., defendants in error, vs. William Adams, plaintiff in error.*—Argued by Mitchell Laird, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by B. K. Phelps for the people.

No. 7.—*The People, &c., defendants in error, vs. Martin Godfrey, plaintiff in error.*—Argued by Mitchell Laird, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and B. K. Phelps for the people.

No. 9.—*Magdalena Rollwagen, appellant, vs. Frederick Rollwagen, Jr., et al., respondents.*—Argued by William H. Arnoux, of counsel for appellant, and by Henry L. Clinton for respondents. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR'S SALARY.

In the Court of Common Pleas Judge Loew yesterday gave a decision in a case relating to the salary of Douglas Taylor as Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. Taylor in April, 1874, brought suit against the City for $94,165 16, a balance alleged to be due him for salary from July 1, 1871. His salary had been fixed by the act of 1870 at the same figure as that of the City Judge. When the act was passed the City Judge received a salary of $10,000, but in December, 1869, the Board of Supervisors had resolved to increase it to $15,000 after Jan. 1, 1870, and Mr. Taylor was paid at this rate up to July 1, 1871. An answer by the City that Mr. Taylor was only entitled to $5,000 a year after July 1, 1873, the Board of Apportionment having fixed his salary at that amount under the charter of 1873, that he was never entitled to more than $10,000 salary, and that his term as Commissioner expired on the 1st of July, 1873, was demurred to by Mr. Taylor, and Judge Robinson overruled the demurrer, except as to the ending of Mr. Taylor's term. This decision was affirmed by the General Term, and the case was tried in the Equity Term, before Judge Loew. Judge Loew holds that, under the decision in the case of Judge Quinn, Mr. Taylor is entitled to $10,000 a year, that being the amount actually paid the City Judge at the time of the passage of the act, and says that the Board of Apportionment had no authority under the charter of 1873 to decrease the salary, their power being limited to charter salaries. Judgment is given for Mr. Taylor for a balance from the 1st of July, 1871, at the rate of $10,000 a year.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow: Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24½.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1—Hubbard vs. Evers.
65—Quackenbush vs. Harden.
103—Tribune Association vs. Sun Pub. Co.
104—Knubel vs. Kingsley.
109—Dibble vs. Atkinson.
111—Reichert vs. Ind. Ac. Fund Association.
112—Same vs. Same.
120—Warner vs. United States Guano Co.
171—Duigan vs. Home Ins. Company.
176—Wemseis vs. Wemseis.

Nos.
230—Sohr vs. McCormick.
321—Same vs. Same.
232—Same vs. Same.
233—Matter of Redmond, (four cases.)
256—Delafield vs. Hall.
280—Broadhurst vs. Townsend.
281—Clarke vs. Hardenburgh.
287—Bentley vs. Schulhoff.
288—R. E. Trust Company vs. Cardozo.
289—Reger vs. Clay.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on. No. 21—Mitchell vs. Read.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1151—Durfo, &c., vs. Jordan, &c.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, &c.
2483—Gibney, &c., vs. Roach.
1625—Southard, &c., vs. Walsh.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., &c.
343—Miller et al. vs. Beltoner.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. and T. N. Bank.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.
243½—Newman vs. Goddard.

Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1359—Poillon, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1401—Bossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
1835—Am. Nat. L. and S. Co. vs. Willard.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3377—Sardina vs. Blance et al., &c.
693—Cushman et al. vs. Brundrett et al.
1247—Sun P. and P. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1529—O'Sullivan versus O'Roberts.
1419—McParlan, &c., vs. McParlan et al.
765—Burnham et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
833—Ryerson vs. Judson.
827—Harrington versus Beach.
761—Gental vs. Brennan, &c.
843—Towle vs. Remsen et al.

Nos.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
753—McGowan vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1349—Kelly vs. West et al.
965—Keyser, &c., vs. Kelly, &c.
747—Woodbridge vs. Con. Life Ins. Co.
841—Kenny vs. Ives.
847—Bager vs. Schmelz
861—Doll vs. Bennett

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1332—Suebly vs. Conner, &c.
594—Koehler vs. Brennan, &c.
1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.
876—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co.
890—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
534—Stokes vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.

Nos.
893—Gillottee vs. Jackson et al.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
590—Gibbs et al. vs. Orcutt et al.
800½—Gerne vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Mary &c.
880—Ryan et al. vs. Atl Mutual Ins. Co.
888—Miller vs. Erie Railway Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
2—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.

Nos. Law and Fact.
31—Rousseau vs. Isaac.
42—Weston et al. vs Ketcham et al.
50—Regner vs. Regner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2635—Kelly vs. Mack.
1265—Security Bank vs. Nat. Bank of Republic.
1578—Grosse vs. Dunn.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.
1264—Georget vs. Pack.
1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
2516—O'Gorman vs. Kamak.

Nos.
1087—Schwarts vs. Peck.
1551—Poillon vs. Lichtenstein.
2798—Phelps vs. King, &c.
2505—Seinecke vs. Brennan.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1462—Bowen vs. Nichols.
1467—Miller et al. vs. Sims.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
9—Agate vs. Lowenbein et al.
3—Matter of Colah.
82—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.
223—Uttes vs. Forty-second and Grand st. Railroad Company.
140—Trautman vs. Connolly.
147—Wileys vs. Brinker et al.
149—Smith vs. Epstein.
150—Same vs. Same.
151—Coughlin vs. Heuschel
154—Fraser vs. Connor.
157—Leach vs. Meehan.
10—Costigan vs. Huyler.

Nos.
12—Board of Comm'rs of Charities and Correct'n vs. McGurren.
15—McIntyre, &c., vs. McIntyre.
24—Voss vs. Hillier.
25—Jobes vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co.
27—Camblos vs. Butterfield.
30—Field vs. Parmenholtz et al.
32—Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Dalton vs. N. J. Mut. Life Insurance Co.
152—Coughlin vs. Hughes

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4224—Damrosch vs. Godspeed.
3537—Walsh vs. Berry et al.
3538—Brewster vs. Berry et al.
3539—Madden vs Berry et al.
3540—Seymour vs. Berry et al.
3541—Drennan vs. Arfinan.
5144—Geraghty vs. Tallman.

Nos.
5893—Manuf's and Mer's Bank vs. Shapter.
5190—Josephine et al. vs. Zeiner.
3505—Ferran vs. Wagner.
2532—Convey vs. Hull.
1504—Kidd et al. vs. Leubuscher.
3551—Cladin et al. vs. Katz.
3552—Same vs. Same.
3553—Hawkins et al. vs. Kroll.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5053—Carroll vs. Conner.
5137—Demuth et al. vs. Brown.
3506—Schott vs. Snow.
5624—Dennison vs. Cox.
5515—Schwartz vs. Ettinger.
5537—Selig et al. vs. Lichtenstein.

Nos.
3249—Lenane et al. vs. Churchill.
3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt et al.
4957—Lingham vs. Rapp et al.
685—Bailey vs. Wallack et al.
2909—Neresheim vs. Kline.
2910—Guttman vs. Kline

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1675—Wilson vs. Snyder, Jr., &c
4483—Beecher vs. Nicoll.
2333—Finn vs. Keenan.
4230—Delisle et al. vs. Badt
5436—Bassford vs. Topping et al.
5643—Comerford vs. Borst.
5356—Coggeshall vs. Melvin.
5214—Dun vs. Brennan.

Nos.
5402—Finley vs. McEvoy.
2956—Simmons vs. Ehrlict.
5507—Underhill vs. Bernstein.
5511—Donovan vs. Wheeler
5279—Howe vs. Ullman.
3743—Marren vs. Spears et al.
5647—Abraham et al. vs. Huebner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Dully, robbery.
Michael Burns, robbery.
Charles Shomaker and William Powers, robbery.
Daniel Warner, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Luigiva, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Mullan, felonious assault and battery.
John E. Owens, mayhem.
James Burns, burglary.
Daniel McKenna, burglary.
Mathew Ryan, burglary.
Joseph Costello and Rody Brewer, burglary.
James Gibbs, burglary.

William Freeman, grand larceny.
William Gleason, grand larceny.
Simon Abrahams, grand larceny.
Thomas McCormack, grand larceny.
John Flanigan, false pretenses.
John Baird and James Wood, false pretenses.
Carl Kreutsen, petit larceny.
Charles Jack, gambling.
Mortimer Sullivan, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MASQUE OF PANDORA, AND OTHER POEMS. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. 16mo, pp. 146. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

Mr. Longfellow's muse continues fruitful, and he has that undoubted vantage ground for a poet, or indeed a writer of any kind, a long and healthful life, passed under circumstances which enable him to produce without other interruption than that of necessary rest, and at the same time to choose his topics, his times, and his moods. In estimating the worth of an author's productions, and the place they give him in the world of letters, quantity is to be taken largely into consideration. Shakespeare would have taken high rank if he had written only "King Lear," "Hamlet," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" but it is the wealth and the splendor of thirty-seven plays and one hundred and fifty sonnets that make his glory greater than that of any other poet, greater than that of all other poets united. What Mr. Longfellow adds to his previous claims upon his very large number of admirers both at home and abroad, (for he is a remarkable example of a prophet who, in his lifetime, is not without honor in his own country and among his own kindred, while he is perhaps even more admired by strangers,) is of the full quality of his thoughtful, graceful, and always decorous verse. All of it has been published before in some literary magazine, we believe, except "The Masque of Pandora," the most important poem in the volume. This embodies in a charming style the old Greek legend that, with vengeful purposes against Prometheus, the gods sent a woman upon earth with a box containing the spirits of all possible good, she herself being endowed with all the charms and graces of perfect womanhood; but that having also a trait which has been maliciously attributed to woman from the remotest antiquity, and which is neither a charm nor a grace—curiosity—she opened the box, and all the good spirits flew away before she could shut the lid again, except Hope, who alone remained behind, the sole comfort of the human race. As Pandora was said to have been the first woman, and to have been made of earth, it is easy to see that she is the same person as Eve, who, according to the Hebrew Scriptures, brought all evil upon mankind by her curiosity, and yet gave them hope of redemption from all evil in one of her own descendants. The same legend is modified according to the different mental characteristics and mythological conceptions of the two peoples.

Mr. Longfellow's treatment of this story is of Greek simplicity, and yet with no manifestation of an assumption of the Greek manner or tone of thought. In the very first scene he makes Zeus reply to Hephæstus, who, standing before his completed work, asks if she is to be immortal:

> "The form that thou hast fashioned out of clay
> Is of the earth and mortal; but the spirit,
> The life, the exhalation of my breath,
> Is of diviner essence and immortal."

This is not Greek, but modern and Christian in its tone at least. This scene closes with a chorus of the Graces, who chant the praises of Pandora's charms. Thalia's song, the finest of the three, takes the strict sonnet form, and is one of the most beautiful examples of mastery of that severe model that we remember to have met with in modern poetry:

> "O sweet, pale face! O lovely eyes of azure,
> Clear as the waters of a brook that run
> Limpid and laughing in the Summer sun!
> O golden hair that, like a miser's treasure,
> In its abundance overflows the measure!
> O graceful form, that cloud-like floatest on
> With the soft undulating gait of one
> Who moveth as if motion were a pleasure!
> By what name shall I call thee? Nymph or Muse,
> Callirrhoë or Urania? Some sweet name
> Whose every syllable is a caress
> Would best befit thee; but I cannot choose,
> Nor do I care to choose; for still the same,
> Nameless or named, will be thy loveliness."

We next see Hermes putting on his winged sandals, and as he binds them upon his feet to bear Pandora to earth, uttering cynical sneers at gods and men; notably this one:

> "What mischief lies concealed
> In this design I know not; but I know
> Who thinks of marrying hath already taken
> One step upon the road to penitence."

He takes his lovely burden first to Prometheus, who sternly refuses to accept any gift from the gods, and who, in reply to the winged messenger's setting forth of the delights of companionship with this perfect female creature, utters this fine and characteristic reply:

> "I need them not. I have within myself
> All that my heart desires; the ideal beauty
> Which the creative faculty of the mind
> Fashions and follows in a thousand shapes
> More lovely than the real. My own thoughts
> Are my companions; my designs and labors
> And aspirations are my only friends."

This scene fitly closes with a chorus of the Fates, which is ushered in by this speech of Hermes:

> "We leave thee to thy vacant dreams, and all
> The silence and the solitude of thought,
> The endless bitterness of unbelief,
> The loneliness of existence without love."

This is fine and significant in its thought; but the last line halts, overloaded with syllables in a manner not common with Mr. Longfellow.

Epimetheus, the brother of Prometheus, is not so immovable as the fire-stealer. He at once falls in love with Pandora; and the last four scenes pass in his house and garden. They form the bulk of the Masque; but, although fine, they are not the most thoughtful part of the composition. The Titan's love-making is in the grand style without a doubt; and Pandora's yielding has a charm in its perfect simplicity and candor which many of her descendants at this day would do well to emulate; but this part of the poem, although it will probably be the most popular, is less suggestive than the rest. Pandora, left alone for a while by Epimetheus, begins to think about the contents of a magnificent chest in the house, of which he tells her that he knows nothing except that the Oracle has forbidden it to be opened. But she is stung by curiosity. She finds that for her all the corridors and passages in the house lead to the spacious hall where that chest stands. She says:

> "Would I know
> What there lies hidden? But the Oracle
> Forbids. Ah, me! The secret then is safe,
> *So would it be if it were in my keeping.*"

She falls asleep, and Zephyrus and a Chorus of dreams from the Ivory Gate tempt her to unveil the secret. She wakes, and reassuring herself with the reflection that although the Oracle had forbidden, it was not she that was forbidden, but only Epimetheus, and that now she is alone, she lifts the lid. A dense mist rises from the chest, and Pandora falls senseless to the floor. Amid a storm a chorus of dreams from the Gate of Horn is heard, prophesying evil to mankind. Epimetheus returns, and to his horrified questioning, Pandora confesses her crime.

The climax of the poem and its significance is embodied in these two speeches:

> PANDORA.
>
> Why did'st thou return?
> Eternal absence would have been to me
> The greatest punishment. To be left alone,
> And face to face with my own crime had been
> Just retribution. Upon me, ye gods,
> Let all your vengeance fall!
>
> EPIMETHEUS.
>
> On thee and me.
> I do not love thee less for what is done,
> And cannot be undone. Thy very weakness
> Hath brought me nearer to thee, and henceforth
> My love will have a sense of pity in it,
> Making it less a worship than before.

The likeness between this passage and that of the "Paradise Lost," after Eve had eaten the apple, must at once strike the poetical reader. But the imitation is not servile or plagiaristic; on the contrary, the similarity of treatment arises naturally from the similarity of situation. This Masque is a little literary gem.

The remaining poems, "The Hanging of the Crane," "Morituri Salutamus," and some smaller fugitive pieces gathered under the dainty title "Birds of Passage," are all well known to Mr. Longfellow's admirers, and have already been commented upon in these columns, if we except some half a dozen sonnets in which Mr. Longfellow shows his exceptional skill in the use of this form of verse. The last, "The Old Bridge of Florence," he repeats in Italian, a language which seems to be as much his own as English is.

GREAT SALE OF SECURITIES.

AN AUCTION IN THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM —THE PRICES REALIZED.

One of the largest auction sales of securities ever held in this City took place in the Exchange sales-room yesterday afternoon. The following were the prices realized: $40,000 United States 5-20s of 1867, coupons, 120¾ to 120 11-16; $20,000 5-20s, of 1868, coupons, 121 1-16; $17,000 United States 6s of 1881, coupons, 122⅝; $3,000 6s of 1881, registered, 120 15-16; $10,000 United States 5-20s of 1865, new, coupons, 118 15-16; $8,000 American Dock and Improvement Company seven per cent. coupon bonds, due 1886, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, interest January and July, 100⅛; $4,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, due 1883, interest May and November, 101¼; $3,000 Brooklyn local improvement seven per cent. coupon bonds, due 1891, interest May and November, 106¾; $7,000 Third Avenue Railroad Company seven per cent. coupon bonds, due 1890, interest January and July, 98 to 98¼; 30 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, and $5,000 Sixth Avenue Railroad Company's scrip, $12,700; 10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 310; 20 shares Bank of North America, $100 each, 101½; 80 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 157; 24 shares Seventh Ward Bank, $100 each, 96; 25 shares City Fire Insurance Company, $70 each, 177; $4,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company, 7 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1878, interest June and December, 101½; 200 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 311 to 311½; 15 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 132½; 12 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, and $1,200 same company's scrip, $3,200; 40 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 179; $800 same company's scrip, 85; 30 shares same company, 184; $1,911 50 same company's scrip, 85; 50 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 323½; 100 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 120⅝; 50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, $30 each, 80; 90 shares Standard Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 122½; 50 shares Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 110½; 100 shares New-York Gas Light Company, $100 each, 151½; 400 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $50 each, 124¼; 78 shares Morris Canal and Banking Company, preferred stock, $100 each, 127; $741 same company's seven per cent. scrip certificate of dividend on preferred stock, due 1889, interest February and August, 95; 52 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 317¼; 25 shares Market Bank, 120; $20,000 Union Coal Company's first mortgage seven per cent bonds, due 1887, interest January and July, principal and interest guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 102½; $1,000 Brooklyn permanent water loan six per cent. bond, due 1891, interest January and July, 103¾; 53 shares Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 89 to 90; $10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad, second mortgage, seven per cent. gold bonds due 1883, interest May and November, in New-York, 80 to 81; $10,000 American Dock and Improvement Company, seven per cent. bonds, as before, 99⅞ to 100; $6,000 International Railroad Company of Texas, first mortgage sinking fund, seven per cent gold bonds, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 55; $2,000 United States 5-20s of 1865, 115⅞; 2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 40; 12 shares Long Island Insurance Company, $50 each, 185¼; 20 shares Commercial Insurance Company, $50 each, 175½; 20 shares Montauk Insurance Company, $50 each, 186; 8 shares Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, $50 each, 122½; 14 shares Mercantile Insurance Company, $50 each, 99½; $7,000 Kings County State tax loan seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest May and November, 107¾; 10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, $40 each, 300; 25 shares National Trust Company, $100 each, 89 to 89½; 10 shares Lamar Insurance Company, $100 each, 107½; 9 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 112½; 5 shares Ætna Insurance Company, $100 each, 96; 116 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 138; 50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, special guarantee, $100 each, 91; 10 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each, 132; 79 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 310 to 311; $2,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company's scrip stock, 107¼; $13,000 Kings County State Tax loan, seven per cent. bonds, as before, 107¾; 40 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, 125¾; 8 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 318¾.

THE METHODIST MISSION FIELD.

THE FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY DISCUSSED—THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION FIXED AT $675,000.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1875, was begun yesterday morning and afternoon, at the mission rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway. The morning session was called to order at 9 o'clock, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Benoni I. Ives. Bishop Janes, of New-York, presided. Dev. Dr. Reid acted as Secretary, assisted by Mr. James M. Fuller. The members of the committee consist of the twelve Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, together with twelve representatives at large, one for each Bishop, and six clergymen and six laymen from the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and the Treasurer of the society. All these representatives were present.

The report of the Treasurer was read, as follows: Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1874, $13,488 86; receipts during the year, $662,485 89; total, $675,774 77. Expenditures, $721,805 34. This leaves a deficit of $46,030 57, which is further augmented by letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to $139,532 25, making the total outstanding indebtedness of the society $185,562 84.

The budget of estimates for appropriations for the maintenance of the missionary work of the society for the coming year was presented by the Secretaries. Bishop Simpson moved that the aggregate amount of appropriations be fixed at $675,000, of which $295,000 was to be appropriated for foreign work and for incidental expenses. A discussion was had on the amount to be appropriated for the extinguishment of the debt of the society. Rev. Dr. Dashiell was in favor of reducing the appropriation for that purpose to $75,000. It was moved to fix the aggregate appropriation at $662,000, the same as was appropriated last year. This created considerable discussion, pending which a recess was taken till 2 o'clock P. M.

Bishop Scott presided at the afternoon session. The business which was left unfinished at the close of the morning session was disposed of, and resulted in fixing the aggregate amount appropriated to the maintenance of foreign and domestic missions, for the ensuing year, at $675,000.

The appropriations for the maintenance of the domestic missionary work were then taken up, and the amount to be assigned to each conference was fixed upon, as far as could be done, during the afternoon. There are, at present, eighty-one conferences, included in the association, ten of which are foreign missions, and five are classed as domestic missions among foreign populations in the United States. The domestic missionary conferences are arranged alphabetically, and the meeting proceeded with the list in regular order until it had reached New-Oregon Conference, when an adjournment was ordered until 9:30 A. M. to-day. The committee will probably remain in session to and including Monday next, and will hold two sessions each day. The morning session will continue from 9:30 until 12:30 o'clock, and the afternoon session from 2 o'clock until 5.

SHOOTING A DEBTOR.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday William Keyes was arraigned on the charge of attempting to shoot Leroy Rusher, at a saloon at No. 9 Third avenue, on Tuesday night. It appears from the affidavits in the case that Keyes and Leroy were partners in a business which was not a financial success, and that Keyes withdrew, leaving Rusher indebted to him for the sum of $1,000. On Tuesday evening Keyes met Rusher at No. 9 Third avenue, and demanded the money, which the latter refused to pay, and struck Keyes in the face. Keyes immediately drew a revolver, and fired two shots at Rusher, one of which pierced his hat, the other passing through his coat-sleeve. Keyes was committed in $2,000 bail, on a charge of felonious assault, and Rusher was requested to furnish $1,000 bail or go to the House of Detention.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,763 bales; exports, coastwise, 843 bales; to the Continent, 4,300 bales; to Great Britain, 3,137 bales; sales, 1,695 bales; stock, 90,624 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.@12c.; net receipts, 2,532 bales; exports to France, 2,087 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,444 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 6,086 bales; gross, 7,861 bales; exports to France, 1,943; sales, 8,000 bales; stock, 137,992 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,369 bales; gross, 3,524 bales; sales, 2,118 bales; stock, 71,355 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union..c.	76⅝
100 do........s3.	76⅝
100 do........b3.	76⅝
100 Pacific Mail....b3.	38⅝
200 do........s3.	38½
800 do..........	38⅝
100 do........c.	38⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	104⅜
1000 Pacific R. of Mo.	13½
100 do..........	13⅜
200 do..........	13¼
200 do..........	13
100 do..........	13⅛
200 do..........	13⅜
200 do..........	13¼
300 do..........	13½
200 do..........	13¾
200 do..........	14
200 do..........	14¼
200 do..........	14⅜
300 do..........	14¼
100 do..........	14½
200 do..........	14¼
300 do..........	14⅜
700 do..........	14½
200 do..........	14¾
200 do..........	15
200 do..........	15¼
300 do..........	15
200 do..........	14¾
300 do..........	15
300 Northwestern....	38⅜
200 Erie Railway....c.	17¼
700 do........s3.	17¼
500 do..........	17¼
700 do..........	17⅛
400 do........b3.	17¼
100 Union Pacific.b3.	66
100 do..........	65⅞
100 do..........	66⅛
65 do..........	66
300 do..........	66½
100 Michigan Central.	66⅜
100 do..........	67
100 do..........	66½
500 do..........	66¾
3600 Lake Shore.....	62
1600 do..........	62⅛
1800 do..........	62
400 do........s3.	61⅞
100 do........b5.	61¾
1100 do..........	61⅞
20 do..........	61¾
2500 do..........	61⅞
800 do........s3.	61¾
100 Tol. & Wabash....	6
40 St. Paul Pref.....	64
200 St. Paul........	35½
100 do........s3.	35⅜
100 Ohio & Miss...s3.	16⅞
650 do..........	17
100 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	33
500 At. & Pac. Pref....	5
100 do..........	4⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81,R.	120¾
100,000 do.......b. c.	121
7,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.	122½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., called bs.12.	114½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.	114½
$50,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 R........12.	115½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........12.	116
500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67..........	120⅝
5,000 do..........	120¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. & J..........	17½
2,000 Tenn.6s.old.b3.	47
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s.......b3.	69¾
10,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st.	37⅛
13,000 Chic. & N. W'n con.cou.G B.	87¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W.C.	96
5,000 M. & Es.1st,C.	106⅞
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	108⅛
13,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C.	78
2,000 C.,P.& Ash.old.	103¼
17,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½
5,000 N.Y.Cen.6s'83.	101½
5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10.	92½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	103
8,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	87½
10,000 P. R. of Mo.1st.	80
1,000 Cleve. & P.4th.	102⅛
6,000 do..........	102
2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st.	51
7,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Jo.B.b.c.	86½
2,000 do..........	86⅝
15,000 C. P. G. Bs.b.c.	103¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d..	51
10,000 W.U.T.c.,1900.	98¼
1,000 do..........	98⅜
7,000 R.,W.&O.C.1st.	89¾
6,000 N.J.Cen.1st,N.	111¼
700 W. Un. Tel...b. c.	76⅝
900 do..........	76¾
300 do.......s3.	76¾
500 do.......b3.	76⅞
1400 do..........	76⅞
2800 do.......b3.	77
300 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	38⅝
550 do..........	38¾
400 do..........	38⅞
200 do.......b3.	39
200 do.......s3.	38⅞
1700 do..........	39
1200 do..........	39⅛
400 do..........	39¼
15 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.	121⅛
100 Quick.M.Co.b.c.c.	17½
100 do..........	17⅞
20 Adams Express..	102
60 do.......b.c.	101½
600 Erie R'way....b.c.	17¼
200 do.......s3.	17¼
100 do..........	17⅛
600 do..........	17¼
100 Mich. Cen....b.c.	66¾
700 do.......b3.	67
800 L. S. & M. So..b.c.	62
100 do.......s4.	61⅞
700 do..........	61⅞
700 do.......b3.	62
1500 do..........	62
700 do..........	62⅛
200 do.......b3.	62¼
500 do.......s3.	62⅛
1400 do..........	61¾
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	104¼
100 Panama.......s3.	134¼
10 Illinois Cen.......c.	91⅞
500 Chi.& N.W.b.c.b3.	38½
400 do..........	38½
200 do.......b3.	38⅝
100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	52¾
500 Un. Pacific...b. c.	66⅛
300 do..........	66¼
300 do..........	66½
900 do..........	66¾
100 do..........	66⅞
1000 do..........	67
200 do..........	67½
200 do..........	67¼
100 do..........	67⅜
200 do.......b3.	67⅛
50 Chic. & R. I...b.c.	104⅜
30 do..........	104½
500 do.......b3.	104¼
500 do..........	104¼
17 Del., L. & West..	118¼
110 do.......b.c.	118⅝
105 C., C., C. & I...b.c.	59
100C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3.	35⅜
500 do.......b3.	35½
100 do.......s3.	35½
300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	64¼
100 do..........	64⅜
300 do.......b3.	64½
100 Chic.&Alt.b.c.b3.	95⅞
20 do..........	95
300 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	5¼
100 C., B. & Q....b.c.	112
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	15⅛
400 do..........	15
100 do..........	14⅝
640 do..........	14¾
200 do..........	15
100 do..........	14⅞
100 do..........	14¾
250 do..........	14½
300 do..........	14⅝
200 Han. & St. Jo....	21
300 do.......b.c.	20¾
100 do..........	21
300 do..........	21¼
300 do..........	21⅜
200 do..........	21½
100 do..........	21¾
300 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	24
300 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	17
300 do..........	17⅛
1900 do..........	17¼
200 do.......s3.	17¼
1100 do..........	17⅜
50 do..........	17½
100 do..........	17¼
800 do.......c.	17⅜
1600 do.......b3.	17½
100 do.......s3.	17⅜
1800 do..........	17½
1200 do..........	17⅝
500 do.......s3.	17½
300 C., C. & I. C....b.c.	5¼
100 do.......s3.	5⅛
50 Am. Express.b. c.	58⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$20,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.	115¾
15,000 D.of C. 3-65s..	69¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	102⅞
5,000 do..........	102¾
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83.	101½
500 C., P. & A. old.	103
2,000 C., R.I.& P.7s.	109¾
3,000 St.L.& I.M.1st.	91
6,000 M.&Es. 7s,'71.	104⅞
10 Del. & Hudson...	121
50 Con. Coal........	47
100 West. Union.....	76⅞
10 do..........	76¾
300 do.......b3.	76⅞
300 Pacific Mail....	39⅛
300 do.......s3.	39
300 do..........	39
500 do..........	38⅞
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104½
100 Erie Railway....	17⅛
600 Mich. Central..	67⅛
300 do..........	67⅜
100 Lake Shore......	62⅛
200 do.......s5.	62
300 do.......s3.	62
300 do..........	62
100 Panama..........	134
100 St. Paul Pref..b3.	64⅜
800 Union Pacific.....	67¼
100 do.......c.	67¾
500 do..........	67¾
100 do..........	68
500 do..........	69
100 C., C., C. & I....	59
100 do.......b3.	59¼
100 N. J. Cen.....s10.	104
200 do.......s3.	104
100 do..........	104¼
300 Rock Island....b3.	104½
300 St. Paul........	35⅝
100 do.......b3.	35⅝
200 Ohio & Miss.....	17⅜
100 do.......b3.	17⅜
300 do..........	17¼
200 do..........	17⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..	24¼
100 do..........	24⅛
300 At. & Pac. Pf..b3.	5¼
100 do..........	5⅛
200 Pac. R. of Mo.....	14⅛
100 do..........	14⅜
100 do..........	14⅛
100 do.......s3.	14⅛
100 do.......b3.	14¼
100 do..........	14⅛
400 do..........	14¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....b. c.	121
2,000 U. S.5s, R.'81.	115⅞
$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c.	120⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L'g B..	102⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old..	47
1,000Cen.P.G.B.b.c.	103½
18,000 C. & N. W. C. C.G.B..b.c.	88
3,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83.	101½
100 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	103½
2,000 P. R. of Mo.1st.	80
1,000 St. L. &I.M.1st.	91
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101¾
35 Park Bank.....b. c.	140
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co..	120⅝
100 W. U. T..b.c.b3..	77
500 do.......b3.	77
8 do..........	77¼
500 do..........	76¾
100 do.......s3.	76⅞
600 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c.	39
100 do.......b30.	39⅛
500 do..........	39⅛
200 do.......b60.	39
800 do..........	39⅛
1000 do.......b60.	39¼
100 do.......s3.	39
100 do..........	39
200 do..........	38⅞
600 N. Y.C.&Hud..b.c.	104½
1100 O. & M...b. c.b3.	17½
300 Erie R'way.b. c.b3	17¼
400 do..........	17⅛
200 do.......b3.	17¼
200 do..........	17¼
150 Mich.Central.b. c.	67⅛
100 do..........	67¼
100 do.......b3.	67⅜
100 do..........	67¼
200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b. c.	64⅝
300 do.......s3.	64½
100 do..........	64⅝
200 C. & N. W'n.b. c.	38⅝
400 do.......b3.	38¾
100 do..........	38⅝
100 do..........	38½
400 do..........	38⅜
100 Chi. & N. W'n Pf.	53
100 do..b. c.s3.	53
200L.S.&M.So..b. c.b3.	62¼
1600 do..........	62⅛
100 do..........	62⅛
500 do..........	62
100 do.......b3.	62
700 do..........	61⅞
100 Panama R........	134½
100 do.......b.c.	135
25P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	97¾
50 do.......s3.	97⅜
400 Union Pac.R.b. c.	69⅛
100 do..........	69⅝
100 do..........	69¾
300 do..........	69⅝
300 do..........	68¾
400 do..........	69⅛
200 do..........	69
100 do..........	68¾
100 do.......b3.	69
600 do..........	68¾
300 do..........	68½
500C.,M.&St.P.R..b. c.	35⅝
300 do.......s3.	35⅝
800 H. & St.Jo.R.b. c.	21½
100 do..........	21⅜
400 do..........	21½
600 Pac.R. of Mo.b. c.	14⅝
300 do..........	14¾
100 do..........	14¼
1300 do..........	14
100 do.......b3.	14¼
200 do..........	14⅜
18 American Ex.b. c.	58½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Lake S.Div.bs.	100
17,000W.U.T.C. 1900.	98¼
4,000 Mor.&Es. 1stC.	107
50 Delaware & Hud..	120⅝
700 West. Union..b3.	76¾
300 do..........	76¾
100 Pacific Mail....	38⅞
50 N. Y. C. & Hudson.	104⅝
5400 Lake Shore.....	62
400 Erie Railway....	17⅛
200 do......b3..	17⅛
100 do......s30.	17
700 do..........	17⅛
100 Union Pacific.....	68⅜
100 do..........	68¼
50 Michigan Central.	66⅝
100 do..........	66⅞
400 do..........	66¾
100 do......b3..	66¾
100 do..........	66⅞
200 Panama..........	136
200 North-western...	38½
100 Rock Island......	104½
300 St. Paul........	35⅜
100 St. Paul Pf.....	64½
100 Han. & St. Jo.....	21½
100 do......b3..	21¾
200 do..........	21¾
100 do..........	21⅞
400 do..........	22
200 do..........	22⅛
100 do......b3..	22¼
300 do..........	22¼
200 do..........	22½
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf..	24½
100 do......b3..	25
100 do..........	25
100 do......b3..	25¼
100 Ohio & Miss....	17⅜
100 Pacific R. of Mo..	14½
500 do..........	14¾
200 do..........	14½
100 do..........	14⅜
100 do..........	14¼

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by buoyancy, and in a majority of the active stocks an advance was recorded. The improvement was most marked in Union Pacific, the price advancing from 66 at the opening to 69¾, with a partial reaction at the close. The improvement was stimulated by reports that the company is doing a very large business, the earnings for the first eight days of the current month showing an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of $68,370. The buoyancy which Missouri Pacific exhibited yesterday was again conspicuous to-day, the price advancing to 15¼ and closing at 14¼@14⅜. The advance in the remainder of the list ranged from ⅛ to 1¼ ⅌ cent. Michigan Central rose to 67⅝, Western Union to 77, Pacific Mail to 39¼, North-western to 38¾, St. Paul to 35⅝, Ohio and Mississippi to 17⅝, and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 22½ for the common and 25¼ for the preferred. In some instances there was a reaction from the highest point, but it was not important. Lake Shore was less active than on yesterday, the transactions aggregating only 26,000 shares. The price fluctuated between 62¼ and 61⅝, and closed at 62. The entire market closed firm.

There was an ample supply of money offering on call to-day, and, with the exception of a short period late in the afternoon, when the rate advanced to 4@5 ⅌ cent., all the business was at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $550,000.

The foreign advices reported money easy in the open market at London, with comparatively little demand. The rate for three months' discounts is 1 ⅌ cent. and for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2 ⅌ cent. below the minimum at the Bank of England, which lost £43,500 bullion on balance to-day. A better demand for money is expected in connection with the approaching fortnightly settlements. Consols were firmer to-day, and advanced to 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94¼ for the account. United States bonds closed at 103⅜@103½ for old 1865s, 108⅛@108⅜ for 1867s, 104½@104⅝ for 10-40s, and 103½@103⅝ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was weak and lower until near the close, when a steadier tone prevailed. Actual business was at $4 81@$4 81½ for long, and $4 86@$4 86½ for demand sterling, the asking rates of the bankers having been reduced to $4 81½ and $4 87. The market is still influenced by the lending rates for gold. The firmer look of the London market for securities and the absence of any rumors of impending war growing out of the Eastern question had a weakening effect on speculation in the Gold Room. The early dealings were at 114⅝@114½@114¾, but subsequently a decline to 114⅜ took place, and the closing dealings were at that price. Cash gold, after loaning from flat to 1-64 ⅌ cent. per diem for use became easier and lent at 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying. To-morrow the Treasury will receive bids for $500,000 gold.

Government bonds continue dull and about steady. There was a firm market for the railway mortgages, and in several instances a further advance was established. At the close Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 88. State bonds ruled quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

Gold receipts	$388,963 15
Gold payments	840,384 71
Gold balance	41,144,804 01
Currency receipts	626,077 46
Currency payments	3,044,089 22
Currency balance	50,699,002 77
Customs	189,000 00
Gold certificates sent to Washington, canceled	271,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	1.4	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅝	115½
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	115	114½
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120¾	120¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81@$4 81½	$4 81
New-York Central	104¼	104½
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	104½
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅞
St. Paul Common	35½	35⅜
St. Paul Preferred	64⅜	64½
Western Union	76⅝	76¾
Union Pacific	66¼	68¼
Lake Shore	62¼	62
Wabash and Toledo	6	6
North-western Common	38½	38½
North-western Preferred	52⅞	52⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅛	118⅜
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Panama	137	136
Erie	17½	17⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17½
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¼	5⅛
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104½	104⅜	900
Erie	17¼	17⅛	6,600
Lake Shore	62¼	61⅝	26,030
Wabash	6	6	100
North-western	38¾	38⅜	2,900
North-western Preferred	53	52¾	200
Rock Island	104½	104¼	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅝	35⅜	2,600
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	64⅝	64¼	1,540
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅜	118⅜	127
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104	400
Michigan Central	67⅝	66⅜	3,709
C., C., C. & I	59¼	59¼	375
Union Pacific	69¾	65⅞	9,765
Chicago & Alton	95⅞	95⅞	220
C., C. & I. C	5¼	5¼	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½	20¾	4,400
Han. & St. Joseph Pref	24¼	24	1,800
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅝	16⅞	12,700
Missouri Pacific	15¼	13	13,890
Panama	136	134	500
Western Union	77	76⅝	9,800
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅝	11,450
Quicksilver	17⅞	17½	250
A. & P. Preferred	5¼	4⅞	100
Total sales			112,887

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅝	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120¾	121
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123¼	123¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1865 new, regist'd	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅝	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅝	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121	121½
United States 10-40s, registered	115¼	115½
United States 10-40s, coupons	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115½	115⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115⅜	115⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $126,000 for interest and $111,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$52,389,000
Gold balances	1,851,560
Currency balances	2,639,915

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$60,792,961
Currency balances	3,198,907
Gold exchanges	3,947,039
Gold balances	1,255,859

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30
Alabama 5s, '86	30
Ark. 6s, Funded	33
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S is.	9
Ark. 7s, Mem. &L.R.	9
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	9
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	9
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R.	9
California 7s	115
California 7s, L. B.	115
Connecticut 6s	107
Georgia 6s	91
Georgia 7s, new bds	101
Georgia 7s, Ind	98½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	98
Indiana 5s	102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102½
Kentucky 6s	103
Louisiana 6s, n. bds	36
Louisiana 6s, n. F.D.	36
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y	36
Louisiana 6s, L. bds	37
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	37
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103
Michigan 6s, '83	105
Michigan 7s, '90	106
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '79	102⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102⅛
Mo. F.bds. due '94-5	102
Mo.L.B.d.'81 to '91	102⅜
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101½
H. & St. Jo., due '76	101½
H. & St. Jo., due '86	101¼
H. & St. Jo., due '87	101½
N. Y. R. B'ty Loan	107
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	107
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	113
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	120
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	120
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	120
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½
N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	17
N.C.6s, N.C.R.,J.&J.	45
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	45
N.C.6s,NCR.c.o.J&J.	35
N.C.6s,NCR.c.o.A&O	35
N. C. Fund. act, '66	9
N. C. Fund. act, '68	8
N. C. N. bds., J. &J.	8
N. C. N. bds., A.&O.	8
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 1	3¼
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2	3¼
N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3	3¼
Ohio 6s, '75	102½
Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ohio 6s, '86	107
Rhode Island 6s	108⅛
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30½
S. C. Fund. act, '66	30
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	30
S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	30
S. C. 7s of '88	30½
S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4¾
Tennessee 6s, old	46½
Tennessee 6s, new	45¼
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	45
Texas 10s of '76	101
Virginia 6s, old	35
Virginia 6s, new, '66	49
Virginia 6s, new, '67	40
Virginia 6s, C. bds	70
Va. 6s, ex mat. C.	65½
Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser.	45
Va. 6s, Deferred bds	8½
D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	69⅝

And the following for City bank shares:

America	153
American Exchange	114
Central National	101½
Chatham	135
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	123
Corn Exchange	132
Fourth National	97½
Gold Exchange	122
Imp'rs' & Traders'	197½
Mercantile	105
Merchants'	123
Merchants' Ex.	103½
Metropolitan	130
New-York	131½
N. Y. National Ex.	101
Ninth National	80
Park	138
Phenix	100
Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108⅞	109
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132¼	..
Pennsylvania Railroad*	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred*	..	45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19¾	19⅞
Northern Central Railroad	31	31½
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104	105

*Ex dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS: The delay in obtaining the necessary amount of signatures to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Consolidated First Mortgage Bondholders agreement of 23d February, 1875, has induced a considerable number of its subscribers to withdraw from it and to organize under a new agreement. As there is no longer any probability of completing the original agreement, the undersigned hereby notify the bondholders that they withdraw it, and consider their functions as a committee to have terminated.

The bonds and assessment deposited under the agreement will be returned by the Union Trust Company on presentation of the certificates given therefor.

JAMES MILLIKEN,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,
WILLIAM H. GEBHARD,
FR'DERIC J. DE PEYSTER,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
Committee.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	10	Leather, sides	8,186
Beans, bbls	879	Pea-nuts, bags	215
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	2,093
Flour, bbls	16,423	Spirits Turp., bbls	584
Wheat, bushels	147,950	Crude Turp., bbls	50
Corn, bushels	20,700	Rice, pks	156
Oats, bushels	67,620	Rice Flour, bags	159
Rye, bushels	8,070	Rice Chaff, bags	150
Malt, bushels	2,600	Sugar, bbls	190
Barley, bushels	28,800	Syrup, bbls	10
Peas, bushels	400	Beef, pks	58
Grass-seed, bags	46	Pork, pks	70
Cotton, bales	5,671	Cut-meats, pks	237
Copper, bbls	173	Lard, tcs	77
C. S. Oil, bbls	46	Butter, pks	5,171
B. W. Flour, bags	23	Cheese, pks	6,660
B. E. Peas, bags	32	Starch, pks	2,977
C. O. Beans, bbls	1,885	Tallow, pks	42
Dried Fruit, pks	554	Tobacco, hhds	114
Eggs, bbls	2,356	Tobacco, pks	718
Flaxseed, bags	4	Wool, bales	126
Hops, bales	558	Whisky, bbls	369
Hides, bales	237		

ASHES—Selling in small lots at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES WAX—Yellow in some demand at 31c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent; 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate demand at former quotations. We quote Liverpool House Cannel at $17 @$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $6 25@$7 25; Scotch Gas, $6 75@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $5 75@$6 25; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $4 95@$6 25 for Chestnut to Stove.

COCOA—A light inquiry has been noted for job lots, with quotations as follows: Caracas, 14c., gold; Maracaibo, 26c.@30c., do.; Guayaquil, 9c.@9½c., do.; St. Domingo, 7¾c.@8c., do.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quotations nominally as in our last. Sales reported of 800 bags Rio, by the Grey Eagle, and 5,000 bags, by the A. W. Barker, at Baltimore, (the latter rumored a day or two since,) on private terms; and 668 bags Maracaibo, here, at 19½c.@20½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry has been noted for early delivery at unchanged figures. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,123 bales, (of which 723 bales were on last evening,) including 722 bales to spinners, 191 bales for export, and 210 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been less extensive, checked in part by the slight rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,500 bales, (of which 3,600 bales were on last evening, and 16,900 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; December, 13 5-32c. @13 3-16c.; January, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; February, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; July, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; August, 14⅜c.@14 7-16c. ⅌ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port since our last have been 5,671 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,641 bales, against 33,296 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 101,603 bales, against 120,798 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,005,418 bales, against 899,216 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 33,209 bales; to the Continent, 14,075 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 79,700 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 505,609 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5- 6
Strict Ordin'y	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordin'y	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Or.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Low Mid.	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 9-16	15 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12½
Strict Good Ord'y	12 5-16	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business was seriously impeded by the rain-storm....State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, the dealings having been mainly in small job lots to meet urgent wants, with prices quoted weak and somewhat irregular within yesterday's range. Sales have been reported since our last of only 10,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75; very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $5@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 35@$5 65; very choice to fancy do., $5 65@$6 15; City Mills Extra, $5 40@$7 35; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 70, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 65 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 75@$9 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull at about former figures; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 290 bbls....Corn Meal steady, but less active; sales, 750 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, at $3 50@$3 75.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull to-day, and quoted nominally 1c.@2c. lower, though holders of prime Spring were not disposed to make important concessions. Export inquiry limited. Less call from millers....Sales reported of only 54,000 bushels at $1 35 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 30 (rumored) for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 14@$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 05@$1 07 for Rejected Spring, and $1 10@$1 15 for inferior Red Western....Corn in less demand, and quoted a shade lower. Inquiry mostly for home trade account. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 76c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 75c. (reported) for do., in store, 74c.@74½c. for steamer do. do., afloat; 76c.@77c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 71c. for very poor Mixed Western....And for forward delivery further sales were made of 80,000 bushels prime sail Mixed Western, last half of November, at 76c. for export....Rye, Barley, Malt, and Peas essentially unchanged....Oats inactive; prime scarce, and held above the views of buyers; dealings mostly in poorer qualities; sales, 36,000 bushels, at 47½c.@48c. for about fair Mixed Chicago, mainly at 47½c. afloat, (for 13,600 bushels,) with strictly prime quoted at 51c. asked, here and to arrive; 47c. for ordinary White Iowa, in store, (7,800 bushels;) 48c.@50c. for Mixed State, car lots, and 46c. @49c. for Mixed Western, car lots. And for forward delivery, prime Mixed Milwaukee, (prompt shipment from Buffalo,) quoted at 49c., bid....Hay and Straw unchanged....Feed dull; offering more freely on the basis of $20 ⅌ ton for 40 to 50 lb. stock.

PETROLEUM—Crude in slack demand and quoted weaker at 6⅝c.@6¾c., in bulk, and 10⅛c.@10¼c. in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in less request; quoted for early delivery at 13c.@13⅛c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 17c.@19¼c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12¾c.

PROVISIONS—Apart from the extraordinary activity in the Lard market, business in this line has been comparatively tame and uninteresting....Pork, dull and irregular. Sales, for early delivery, confined to unimportant lots of Western Mess at $22 75; Prime Mess quoted at $19@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl....No transactions reported for forward delivery. Western Mess, seller the remainder of year, quoted at $20 50@$20 65; with January and February options quoted at $19 65 bid, and $20 asked....Dressed Hogs in limited demand, with City at 9⅝c.@10½c. for extra heavy to very light fancy, showing a lower market....Cut-meats have been in limited request, and quoted weaker in price, with Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 15¾c. @16⅜c., and other kinds as in our last. Sales, 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 14c@14½c.; 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb....Bacon dull and heavy; City Long Clear quoted at 13c.@13¼c.; sales confined to 25 bxs....Western Steam Lard, contract grade, was very seriously depressed by the announcement of the failure of Mr. C. W. Ellis, (the leading operator in October options, on the long side of the account,) which led to a decline of ¼c. ⅌ lb. on very extensive sales, embracing 15,250 tcs., in store, at 12¾c., (of which 1,200 tcs. were for export;) odd lots to the amount of 580 tcs. at 12⅝c; November options, to the amount of 2,500 tcs., opening at 12 15-16c., and selling down to 12⅝c., closing at 12⅝c., and sellers' options, the remainder of the year, to the extent of 2,500 tcs., at 12⅝c.@12½c.; closing steadily at 12½c. The bulk of the stock of contract grade is now controlled by parties who ask 13c., though some outside lots are available at 12¾c. for prompt delivery. Of new Western Steam Lard, 100 tcs. very choice sold at 13c., with prime quoted at 12⅝c. Of City Steam and Kettle, 38 tcs. sold at 12¾c., but at the close quoted at 12½c.; No. 1 City quiet at 12¼c., on light offerings. And of Refined, 450 tcs. for the Continent sold at 13¼c., and for December delivery, 500 tcs. on private terms. West India grade quoted at 12⅞c. ⅌ lb....Beef quiet at former figures; sales 150 bbls. new within the previous range; also, 90 bbls. Philadelphia Family at $10 50....Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. new sold at $22 25; quoted at $22 25@$23, on a weaker market. ....Butter steady on the better qualities, which have been in request for local trade purposes. Otherwise dull. We quote at from 25c.@34c. for State, the latter for choice; 16c.@34c. for very common to fancy Western, and 20c.@27c. for Rolls....Cheese in less request on the basis of 10½c.@13½c. for good to very choice ⅌ lb....Eggs in request and quoted at 28c.@32c. for fresh 23c.@25c. for limed.

SUGARS—Raw steady, but less active; sales, 284 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8 3-16c.; 355 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.@8 11-16c.; 50 bxs. do. at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 150 bxs. do. at 9c., and 50 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c....Refined unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 17; sales, 150 bbls. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. on private terms; quoted, free, at $2 22 ⅌ gallon, as the asking price.

FREIGHTS—The rain-storm impeded business. Berth room was in moderate request, most for Cotton, at steady rates. In the chartering line the main inquiry was for tonnage suited to the Cotton trade, chiefly for Gulf port loading, at about late figures. A very moderate call was noted for tonnage for Petroleum and Lumber at essentially unchanged quotations. Vessels for Grain were in very light demand here, and nominally as last quoted, but rather more sought after for Baltimore loading, for Cork and orders, at somewhat steadier rates. Vessels for general cargo for South America and Australia attracted rather more attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed; 155 bales do. (of through freight) at the same rate, with Grain room quoted nominal as in our last; 450 bbls. Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; 150 bags Clover-seed at 37s. 6d.; 65 tons Leather in lots, at 70s.; 1,250 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 40s.; 175 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ⅌ ton, and 3,500 Staves on private terms. Also, of through freight, by steam, further free shipments of Provisions, Lard and Bacon, chiefly Lard, were made, including from Chicago, via New-York and Boston, at 72½c.; from Cincinnati and Milwaukee, via Boston, 71c., and from Kansas City, via New-York, 84c. ⅌ 100 lb. Also, by steam, from New-Orleans, direct, (reported thence,) 1,600 bales Cotton on the basis of ⅜d. ⅌ lb. Vessels for the Cotton trade, Gulf port loading, continued in good request, within the range of 9-16d.@⅝d. ⅌ lb., and Atlantic port loading at about ½d.@9-16d. ⅌ lb....For London, a German bark, 382 tons, hence, with Oil-cake at 26s. ⅌ ton, net to shipper....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour (of through freight) on private terms, quoted at 3s. ⅌ bbl. as the asking rate, and 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 150 bbls. Wax at 35s. ⅌ ton; 400 bbls. Flour (of through freight) at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; also, a British brig, 395 tons, hence, with Sugar-house Molasses, reported at 27s. 6d., and an Italian bark, 546 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo.... For Bristol, by steam, 100 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted nominally at 35s. asked....For the United Kingdom, direct, vessels for the Deal trade, Provincial loading, were in light demand within the range of 75s.@80s....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a Norwegian bark, 494 tons, (now at Fort Monroe,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at 1 3-16c. ⅌ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, room was in demand for Lard, December shipment, and quoted at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at 21-32d. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,800 pks. Lard at 2.50 @2.75 reichmarks; 75 bbls. Honey at 20 reichmarks; also a Swedish bark, 723 tons, hence, with 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum (rumored) at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 pks. Lard at 45s. ⅌ ton.... For Alicante, a British brig, 281 tons, (now at Providence,) hence, with equal to about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 435 tons, with Lumber from Brunswick, reported at $19....For Buenos Ayres, an American schooner, 458 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $20....For Cardenas, a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 17c....For Halifax, a British brig, hence, with Coal, reported at $2 25 ⅌ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, another, with do., from Brunswick, and another, with do., from Savannah, reported at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

Trade in horned Cattle held steady on this forenoon, there being no change since Monday last. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 8½c., with $1 on ⅌ head, to 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ to 8½ cwt., strong. At Harsimus Cove Beeves sold at 7¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ to 7¾ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows of fair quality firm at our last quotations. Veals in fair demand at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., with coarse quality Veals at 7c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves very slow and generally held on sale. Sheep fair of sale at 4½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs also fair of sale at 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb., with cull Lambs at 5¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed moderately active at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., with general sales of good quality Hogs at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 61 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 83 rough Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 67 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 34 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 65 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 105 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; for Goff Brothers 48 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for E. Dodge 25 common State Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Held on sale, 13 State Heifers. C. J. Fagan held on sale for T. C. Eastman 31 Cherokee Steers. W. Siegel sold for self 123 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. R. Knowlton sold 18 State Ewes, weight 1,450 lb., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 71 State Sheep, weight 5,330 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 31 State Lambs, culls, weight 50 lb. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 71 State Lambs, weight 4,880 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 160 lb. at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 4 State Veals, weight 678 lb., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 420 Illinois Sheep, weight 38,290 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 213 Illinois Sheep, weight 18,540 lb., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,760 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 76 State Sheep, weight 6,980 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 53 Canada Sheep, weight 8,190 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 27 State Lambs, culls, weight 1,790 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb. Jelliffe & Co. sold 11 Illinois Sheep, weight 1,120 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 205 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,950 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Canada Sheep, weight 1,400 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 52 Michigan Lambs, culls, weight 3,000 lb., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Michigan Lambs, weight 1,670 lb. at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 34 State Lambs, weight 2,100 lb., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 54 Canada Lambs, weight 4,070 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 36 Canada Lambs, weight 2,710 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 123 State Sheep, weight 11,740 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 16 State Sheep, weight 1,750 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 3 State Sheep, weight 400 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 38 State Lambs, weight 2,400 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 48 State Lambs, weight 3,230 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. J. Kirby sold 59 State Ewes, weight 7,110 lb., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 23 State Sheep, weight 2,500 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 4,310 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,220 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 4,670 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 151 Lambs, weight 11,880 lb., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 5 State Veals, weight 460 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 11 State Veals, weight 1,580 lb., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 3 State Veals, weight 455 lb., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 63 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn 16 Missouri Oxen at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Kahn 17 poor Kentucky Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 50 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 122 Colorado Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weigh 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 196 Texan Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt. strong; 59 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 19 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. H. Lauterbach sold for Klopfer & Rothschild 84 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. off ⅌ head, weight 4¾ cwt.; 32 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; for Morris & Waixels, 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 14 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for W. McCarthy 21 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 4¼ cwt. strong; 20 Texan Steers, corn fed, at 8c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 46 Texan Steers corn-fed, at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 17 Texan Steers, corn-fed, at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 32 Jersey Lambs, 2,870 lb., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 167 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,740 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 204 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,220 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 229 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,560 lb., at 4⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 240 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,300 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 434 Ohio Sheep, weight 35,480 lb., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb. C. Hauver sold 96 Lambs, weight 51 lb. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—717 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 163 Veals and Calves, 2,481 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—1,488 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 19 Veals, 5 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—5,162 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Harsimus Cove—1,252 head of horned Cattle, 1,331 Sheep and Lambs, 2,594 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 8, 1875—254 head of horned Cattle, 3,127 Sheep and Lambs, 385 Veals and Calves, 9,500 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,613 head, or 319 cars, of which 192 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 462 cars for the same time last week, and 588 cars for the same week last year; but few lots offering to-day; fresh arrivals about all through consignments; all good Cattle going through and all bought for easterly trade shipped out, about 6 cars trashy stuff remaining unsold; 12 cars common to fair stock disposed of to local trade; prices unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 18,800 head for the same time last week, and 12,200 head for the same time last year; run of Canada stock light; demand brisk; prices ruling fully ¼c. advance on last week's quotations; quality good; all offerings finding ready sales; Western Sheep in fair demand, ruling weak; last week's prices at ⅛c. off; 1,000 head of Lambs and 2,500 head of Sheep disposed of, about all for Eastern trade; six cars of Sheep remain unsold; sales of Canada Lambs at $6 25@$6 40 and $6 50; Canada Sheep at $5@$5 25 and $5 50; Indiana Sheep, averaging 80 lb., at $4 25; 97 lb., at $4 90; Michigan Sheep, averaging 74 lb., at $4; 85 lb., at $4 75; 74 lb., at $4 62½; 89 lb., at $4 50; Ohio Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $4 70; 99 lb., at $4 90, quality considered. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,400 head, making total supply for week thus far 22,600 head, against 17,700 head same time last week, and 28,700 head same week last year. Market fairly active for Yorkers and light weight good quality Hogs; sales of 23 cars at $7 55@$7 70; slow for heavy Hogs; sales of six cars at $7 75; five cars unsold; holding at $7 80@$7 85.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cattle—The market during early part of the week was fairly active and prices were ⅛c.@¼c. higher, but toward the close became dull and the advance was lost; very best, 5¾c.@6½c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¼c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows, 2¼c.@3½c.; most sales at 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 3,035 head; sales, 1,873 head. Hogs have been moderately active, and prices are ¼c. lower; range, 9½c.@10½c.; receipts, 3,827 head. Sheep have been quiet and prices are unchanged; range, 4c.@5½c.; Lambs, $2@$4 ⅌ head; receipts, 1,980 head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head. Buyers and sellers apart; prices nominally firm; bulk buyers bidding lower; poor to prime grades, $3@$5 50; good Steers, $5 30@$5 40; shipments, 850 head. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head. Market opened firm, and most of the sales 10c. higher, closing strong, with an upward tendency; sales of common to prime at $7 10 @$7 50, chiefly at $7 15@$7 30; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head. Market active, but weak and easier; sales mostly at $3 50@$4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ⅌ cent., or 1 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 ⅌ cent.; United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103¼; 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛; do. Preferred, 30.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £43,000.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94¼; Erie Railway Shares, 15; do. Preferred, 29. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 9,700 bales, of which 7,800 bales are American. Cotton, to arrive, dull and unchanged. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 7d.

2 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, at 6¾d.; do., do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do., do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) from Savannah, at 6¾d.

Evening.—Produce—Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 10—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 10—Evening.—Produce—Linseed-oil, 25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Produce—Petroleum, 28¼f. for fine Pale American.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The regular preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th November, at 7:30 o'clock.
A. RHIND, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in hall, No. 24 Cooper Union. All interested in scientific progress are invited to attend. Admission free.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Sec'y. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.

STORAGE.

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE—DESKS, CARPETS, partition, chairs, &c. Address H. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is	900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished	1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 5th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.

JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Nov. 20, 1875, for furnishing this company with 150,000 CROSS TIES, delivered on the wharf at Tacony, near Philadelphia.

Before any contract will be awarded, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract.

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WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Engineer of Maintenance of Way.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. FORD, JOHN R. HOWARD, EDWARD L. FORD and SAMUEL WILKESON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John B. Ford, John R. Howard, Edward L. Ford, and Samuel Wilkeson, all of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COURTENAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th July, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o28-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Isaac Rosendale and Louis May, lately copartners under the name and firm of Rosendale & May, the bankrupts above named, hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on Friday, the nineteenth (19) day of November, 1875, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, at the former sales-room of Rosendale & May, No. 183 Chatham street, in the City of New-York, the stock in trade of the said Rosendale & May, consisting of household furniture, finished and unfinished, carpets, &c.
WILLIAM L. DETMOLD,
Assignee, &c., of said bankrupts.
o28-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MANNING, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the eighth day of November, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of John Manning, of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
n11-1aw3wTh* WM. J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH P. HAGUE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at the State-house in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
n4-1aw3wTh* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, both of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n1 1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PETER PIERCE, plaintiff, against SHERMAN THURSTON, J. W. Wilson, John Doe, Richard Roe, and the Loaners' Bank, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated September 8th, 1875.
ESTES & BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City. Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1875. ESTES & BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o7-1aw6wTh*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE.—RESTAURANT in full operation, or half interest. Particulars with WILLIAM H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HAMLET—Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Lewis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE SPHINX. (French Drama. Matinee at 1:30—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—THEO. THOMAS' REHEARSAL SYMPHONY CONCERT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish in our edition of Sunday next the first part of a new poem by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in this journal on Sunday next.

The report of the Board of Constructors on the condition of the navy-yards on the Atlantic coast is likely to command pretty general attention. A brief summary of its conclusions is given in our Washington dispatches, and it will be seen that they point strongly to the necessity of a thorough reorganization of the existing establishments, both in respect of buildings and of the system of management. On the latter point the board will recommend that all the yards be placed under general regulations, and not permitted to be governed according to the caprice of officers in charge. The general argument of the report will be based on the necessity of restoring the principal yards to their original plans, so that they may become available to their full capacity in the event of war.

A paper of the highest importance and interest was read yesterday by Gen. VIELE before the American Public Health Association at Baltimore. Its subject is the "Drainage, Sewerage, and Water-Supply of Cities in their Sanitary Relations," and it is distinguished by all the clearness of statement and aptness of illustration which make the productions of Gen. VIELE's pen very popular reading. We print the paper almost in full and would direct special attention to its treatment of the question of city sewerage. Gen. VIELE believes that no house is absolutely free from the contamination of sewer gases, and most people will agree with him, when it is remembered that "no trap or other contrivance has yet been invented to prevent the gases of an unventilated sewer from penetrating into the houses along its route." It is certainly beyond any doubt that "there is not one man in 10,000 who can tell whether or not the soil-pipe of his residence has a trap connecting it with the street sewer, nor is there one instance in a thousand where such a trap is in existence." Gen. VIELE's appeal for a trial of the pneumatic system of removing household refuse which has been tried with so much success in Holland, ought not to pass unheeded.

If Tammany has hissed and discarded Mayor WICKHAM, it seems likely that the Mayor will, in his turn, discard Tammany, and by that step the people will be the gainers. He rightly conjectures that the recent elections prove that the tax-payers mean henceforth to have a word to say in the government of this City, and not hand it over entirely to "those who live upon the moneys extorted from property and from labor by taxation." If the Mayor did not here refer to the "Bosses" who have successively placed themselves in power over New-York, we are unable to attach a meaning of any kind to his words. Tammany must be reorganized before next year, or the supremacy of the Democratic Party in this City will be finally lost. It is a question for the Democratic leaders to decide—from a purely party point of view, the Republicans could well afford to have things left in their present position.

Here is the *Post's* "gonfalon" once more—there must be some fatal spell about it, for it pursues us like a spectre. The *Post* solemnly protests against our laughing at it, and says that the gonfalon was a "banner used by Christian Crusaders." It was the banner of the Papacy—but what we laughed at was that the *Post* should rake out of the dust of history a word to be used in the contest between KELLY, TILDEN, and the Republicans in New-York State. In short, it was a most ludicrous thing for the *Post* to announce gravely that [illegible] made up its mind to follow "TILDEN'S gonfalon"—a thing enough to excite even the famous Cheshire Cat to fresh screams of laughter. Moreover, the use of the word "crusade" by the *Post*, in connection with TILDEN and canal reform, is both absurd and ignorant, and the ignorance is not to be excused because a modern political contest is sometimes referred to by careless stump speakers as a "crusade." If we are now to have the gonfalon and all the other paraphernalia of Crusaders introduced into our City politics, they will soon become a greater nuisance than ever, and we may even expect the *Post* people to appear in the streets attired as Red Cross Knights, a Saracen's head tied to their saddle-bows, and swearing loudly by the rood and their halidame. Once more, we beg the *Post* to hang up its gonfalon, and let us see it no more.

The report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury recommends the sale of the old Post Office building, and makes the very seasonable suggestion that the proceeds should be used as a fund for the purchase of a site for a new Custom-house. The reasons given for bringing together the various branches of the Customs service in one central and commodious building will commend themselves to the approval of every man of business in this community. The unnecessary cost, the inconvenience, and the facilities for fraud involved in the present separation between the Collector's department and the Appraisers' stores, are very properly given as arguments why the erection of a new Custom-house, suited to the wants of the port, should be commenced immediately.

BUSINESS INTERESTS AND CONGRESS.

No man who has watched the course of business with any degree of care can fail to see that at the present moment it is very strongly affected by the uncertainty as to Congressional action in regard to the finances. We are not of those who think that the depression which has to a greater or less extent prevailed since 1873 is due entirely to the condition of our currency, nor do we imagine that it lies in the power of the Government, by anything that it can do, to completely change the aspect of affairs. It is only the doctrinaires on either side of the currency question who cannot perceive that many powerful causes, entirely beyond the control of the Government, have contributed to the present situation, and that the process of recovery from it depends upon more than one class of remedies. But it remains true that the uncertainty as to what the Government will do with its notes is a fruitful source of our present difficulties and a formidable obstacle to our escape from them. It also remains true that this uncertainty can only be ended by the absolute withdrawal of the Government from any direct intervention in the financial concerns of the country—that is, by the redemption of its legal tender notes, or by depriving them of the fatal character they now possess as legal tender, the former being by far the simpler and safer alternative.

The late elections show how utterly futile are all attempts to dispose of the financial question by merely declaratory action on the part of the Government, as it had already been shown how vain were the attempts to dispose of it by make-shifts which did not go to the substance of the matter. The support which the financial bill of last session received from those who had any correct notions of a sound currency was given wholly on grounds of expediency. No one expected that it would accomplish much positive good. The most that could be promised for it was that it committed the Government to a definite promise of resumption at a day fixed, and that if the Government did not take proper means to redeem that pledge, it would be exposed to the accusation of practical repudiation—a spur which it was hoped would have some effect on the lagging spirit of Congress. The time has now come to use that measure in the way indicated, and the course of events in Ohio and Pennsylvania shows that it cannot be used too promptly or too energetically.

The business of the country is slowly improving. Business men begin to feel the ground more solid under their feet. There is a general agreement that the credit of dealers in all sections of the country is being strengthened by the conservative policy that has now prevailed so long. Many sources of danger have been much lessened since the eventful Fall of 1873. Several sources of improvement are also recognized. The crops, both in the West and South, are such as to be extremely profitable under favorable conditions of foreign demand, and such as to warrant considerable confidence in the immediate future under any circumstances that are likely to occur. Recent modifications in the plans of the chief railway companies are regarded as likely to strengthen their stocks and obligations without injuring shippers, and though this is an expectation which must be accepted with caution, there is no doubt that the immediate prospects of the vast interests involved in the railway traffic are better than they were a year ago, or even a few months since.

But, after giving to these considerations all the force that can reasonably be claimed for them, it will not be denied by any well-informed business man that the situation is still far from satisfactory, and the conviction is gaining ground that the most potent of the causes that contribute to this fact is the enormous burden of irredeemable paper money which the trade of the country is obliged to carry, while it cannot make any use of it. This conviction, which the mercantile community everywhere is steadily adopting, and to which it is adjusting its operations, will undoubtedly make itself felt in the coming session of Congress. Exactly what will be the extent of its influence, it is now impossible to say. In the Senate it will be strong, and that body is likely to be ready to take practical steps to carry out the pledge of last session. In the House, however, everything is uncertain. The financial question was not a prominent issue in the elections of a year ago, except in a very few instances, and the canvass at that time threw little light on the views of the successful candidates, or, for that matter, on those of their constituents. Much will depend, also, on the manner in which Congressmen think the Presidential election is likely to be affected by the financial issue, whether they see their way to popularity by taking one side or the other of it. But we are confident that long before the session is over that issue will force itself on Congress, and that something much more definite than has yet been devised will have to be done in regard to it.

THE MAYOR'S CONVERSION.

New light has dawned upon Mr. WICKHAM since the late election. His belief in the power of the Tammany "machine" has been somewhat shaken, and he is moved to ask: "Do not the recent expressions of public opinion indicate that the time has come when it is to be decided whether the City of New-York is to be governed by all the people, those who pay the taxes, and in the interest and for the welfare of all the people, or merely by the class, and for the benefit only of those, who live upon the moneys extorted from property and from labor by taxation?" We incline to the belief which is shared by the majority of the respectable people in this City, that the question has been already decided, and that it would be well for all whom the decision concerns to shape their course accordingly. But it would, perhaps, be too much to expect that a man who has been suddenly awakened from a dream about the omnipotence of Tammany Hall should be able to take in the existing situation at a glance. A little further reflection may convince the Mayor that, so far as it lay in their power, the people who pay the taxes—either directly or indirectly—have most distinctly stated that the City should be no longer governed for the exclusive benefit of "those who live upon the moneys extorted from property and from labor by taxation."

Since the Mayor has evidently experienced a change of heart, it may not be out of place to point out what are not the ways in which he can give evidence of the fact. The Mayor showed symptoms of a similar conversion last Winter, but unfortunately exhibited a perverse ingenuity in keeping his works out of harmony with his belief. The reminder is, therefore, seasonable that it will not greatly contribute toward governing the City of New-York for the benefit of all its people to send a Message to the Board of Aldermen asking their co-operation in procuring the passage of certain laws designed to check official extravagance and define official accountability. Still less is it to be desired that after making a little political capital in this way the Mayor should exert all his influence at Albany to defeat the very reforms for which he had professed to be anxious. Further, it will not do to sustain a general belief in the necessity for increased economy by specific votes in favor of increased extravagance. When a million and a half has been saved on the local budget by causes entirely beyond the Mayor's control, there is not much credit to be had out of reducing that saving by just one-half and thus practically increasing the year's expenses by three-quarters of a million of dollars. It would be better to give some valid reason for this increase instead of putting forward a bogus claim to have saved a million and a half on the estimates of 1876. There are so many claimants to the credit of reducing the State taxes that the Mayor ought to perceive that he comes rather late into the field, and as for the other item, of payment on the Fourth Avenue Improvement, that is not in the budget, simply because it is not needed.

The department of the City government which sustains most of those "who live upon the moneys extorted from property and from labor by taxation" is the Department of Public Works. That department is organized on the most literal construction of the political spoils system. The Tammany Committee of each Assembly district claims the right to control the distribution of a number of labor-tickets, proportioned to the number of Tammany voters in the district. These tickets are distributed to a large extent among men who never handled a spade in their lives, and who take their position among boulevard laborers without the slightest intention of attempting to do an honest day's work. The laboring men on the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works are reduced, whether they like it or not, to the rank of a crowd of political loafers. The slightest symptom of industry among them is promptly suppressed as involving a discreditable attempt to finish a job which ought to be retained as a perennial source of patronage. To be a ward politician under Tammany Hall is to have a claim to be an Inspector or Superintendent in the pay of the Department of Public Works—no matter what the business or antecedents of the claimant may be—just as to be a hanger-on at ward clubs presupposes the right to participate in the distribution of labor tickets. This is certainly a very flagrant method of robbing the people who pay the taxes for the benefit of those who live upon them. These abuses are about as notorious as any fact in local administration can be, yet the Mayor has never made the slightest attempt to check them. Now that he has become suddenly aware that the people at large have certain rights which Tammany politicians must respect, he may possibly turn his attention to the corrupt administration of the Department of Public Works.

The Mayor has nothing more to expect from Tammany Hall, and he might profitably set about earning some credit from his fellow-citizens. There is time enough left for him to redeem the character of a feeble and blundering administration. By giving an honest and thorough support to a policy of strict economy in the Board of Apportionment, and by lending such influence as he may to the procuring of reform legislation at Albany, he can still do the City very substantial service. But to succeed in that attempt, he must treat the advice of Tammany politicians with as much scorn as they have lately treated him, and he must keep steadily in view the excellent principle which he laid down the other night, that the City of New-York is to be governed in the interest of all its people.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Neither the American nor the English press appear to have noticed that Mr. STANLEY has won the great prize of African exploration—the right to be recognized as the discoverer of the true source of the Nile. The river flows out of the Albert N'yanza, but no one regards that lake as its proper source, since it has a more elevated and remote source in the great Victoria Lake. Neither can the latter lake be adjudged to be the final source of the Nile, since the waters of the River Shimeeyn, which fall into the Victoria Lake on the side opposite to that from which the Victoria Nile issues, are carried by the Nile to the Mediterranean. The Shimeeyn has a course estimated by Mr. STANLEY to be at least 350 miles in length. As it is the largest tributary of the Victoria N'yanza, it must be regarded as the extreme upper course of the Nile, and its fountain-head as the fountain of the great river of Africa. Now, to Mr. STANLEY alone belongs the honor of having discovered the Shimeeyn, and hence he deserves to outrank BAKER and SPEKE in the field of Nile exploration, and to be hailed as the fortunate man who has finally solved the most famous problem of geographical science.

Of course, if Dr. LIVINGSTONE's theory that the Lualaba, which has its source near the tenth parallel of south latitude, belongs to the Nile system, he—or rather his predecessor the Portuguese, LACERDA—is the discoverer of the furthest source of the Nile. But it is not only improbable, but actually impossible, that the Lualaba should have any connection with the Nile. LIVINGSTONE assumed that the Lualaba falls into the Albert Lake. At the most northerly point of his last journey, he was at least four hundred miles from the Albert Lake, and at that point he found the Lualaba running with a very rapid current. Of course, if it is asserted that the Albert Lake extends in a south-westerly direction below the equator for a vast and indefinite distance, it may easily be claimed that it extends nearly to the most northerly point of LIVINGSTONE's route. This, however, would compel us to ignore SCHWEINFURTH's explorations, since his discovery of the River Welle, flowing from east to west and having its origin in the mountains west of the Albert N'yanza and in the neighborhood of the equator, shows that he was on another water-shed than that of the Nile system, and renders it extremely improbable that there can be any very great extension of the lake in a south-westerly direction. Moreover, it has been ascertained that Lake Tanganyika is drained by a stream falling into the Lualaba. This stream, on which CAMERON embarked months ago, flows with a hardly perceptible current, showing that the Lualaba, at the point where this sluggish stream joins it, is but slightly below the level of Tanganyika. Now this lake is but ten feet higher than the Albert Lake. If the Lualaba flows into the latter, it has a fall of only ten feet in a course of at least five hundred miles. And yet LIVINGSTONE found it flowing with a current so swift that it was difficult and dangerous to cross it. This swift current necessarily means a rapid descent, not only from the junction of the Lualaba and the outlet of Tanganyika, which junction is distant fully fifty, and perhaps a hundred, miles south of LIVINGSTONE's last sight of the river, but also below, or, in other words, further north of LIVINGSTONE's furthest. There can be hardly any doubt that where LIVINGSTONE last saw the Lualaba it was many feet lower than the Albert N'yanza. At any rate, its rapid current is wholly inconsistent with the theory that the river has only a fall of ten feet in a course of five or six hundred miles. Its rapid current, taken in connection with the fact that it drains the Tanganyika, and that the latter is but ten feet higher than the Albert N'yanza, demonstrates that it does not fall into the latter lake, and hence that it has no possible connection with the Nile.

STANLEY's fame is safe. He has found the true fountain of the Nile in the River Shimeeyn. LIVINGSTONE never saw a drop of water that belonged to the Nile, and the discoveries of SPEKE and of BAKER, important as they were, have been interpreted and completed by the bold American who has finally grasped the prize which has cost so many precious lives, and which has eluded so many gallant and persevering efforts.

PERILS OF THE SEA-SHORE.

Galveston has a good harbor, but it is difficult of access in heavy weather. When the steam-ship *City of Waco* arrived off Galveston Bar the other day, the sea was high and a strong wind was blowing from the north-east. The steamer was anchored outside in company with a fleet of vessels similarly weather-bound. This was in full view of the shore of the island on which the City of Galveston is situated; and the anchored craft had land on one side and the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the other. The *City of Waco* rode with her head to the gale. A fire broke out in the forward part of the ship, where kerosene-oil had been stored among the freight. Under the circumstances, there was no chance of saving the vessel, for the flames, fanned by a furious wind, raked her fore and aft. There were about two hundred people on board of the steamer, not one of whom, so far as heard from, is left alive. It is not even certain that the ship's boats were launched. It seems almost impossible that they could live in such a sea as that running at the time, even if they had been lowered. Thirteen of the fleet at anchor lay between the burned steamer and the shore, and if boats, driven by a north-east gale, had put out from the ship they must have been in sight from the other craft. There is no positive information that they were seen, but it is still possible that some of the boats may have drifted along the line of the coast, which has here a trend from north-east to south-west, and that they may have made a landing somewhere below. The chances are all against such an escape. The swell along the western and southern shores of the Gulf is tremendous in bad weather.

So here was a great sacrifice of life in sight of land and in sight of a large number of vessels. The ship burned to the water's edge and sunk. The passengers and crew have disappeared. An inexperienced person might think it strange that assistance was not sent to the people on the burning ship from the fleet near at hand, or from Galveston. But, according to all accounts, the sea was too high to allow the launching of a boat. Nothing could live in such a heavy swell. The news could not reach the city, which lies inside Galveston Island, in season to send steam-tugs to the rescue. Really, the danger was greater here than in mid-ocean. The ship's boats might have put out with comparatively greater safety a thousand miles from land than here on a lee shore, where the sea was running "mountains high." The fatally weak point in this tragical business is the magazine of combustibles which the *City of Waco* carried. How the fire caught we may never know. Those who might have told us have gone. But there is no possible excuse for stowing a highly-inflammable cargo where it could be immediately reached by a fire. The ship had this element of danger on board, and it was added to the perils of the coast in such a way as to insure her destruction when the flames were once under way.

The loss of two hundred people on board the steamer *Pacific*, the other day, is another calamity which it seems might have been averted by the exercise of ordinary prudence. In this case, too, the dangers of the shore, rather than of the sea, increase the terrors of the wreck. The coast along which the steamer was making her way is rocky, beset with dangerous currents, and is usually fringed with a mighty surf. Whether the *Pacific* struck on a hidden rock or came into collision with a strange vessel is not known. It is clear, however, that her passengers had no chance of escape unless picked up by some passing craft. Their boats were of no use, and, if they had been lowered and manned, the probabilities were all against their reaching the iron-bound, wave-beaten shore in safety. The chances are that the vessel was broken in two by striking on a sunken rock, and that she was hugging the shore at the time the disaster took place. Every seafaring man knows that coasting voyages in the North Pacific are always full of peculiar perils. Yet, here was an old ship, engaged in that trade, practically unfitted to meet the disaster which finally overtook her.

By the destruction of these two vessels four hundred persons have lost their lives. It is an appalling statement to set against all that has been said about overcoming the dangers of the sea and shore. After all, we may as well admit that very little has been secured by the practical application of the inventions which science has furnished for life-saving at sea. Navigation has gained much by the use of instruments and mechanism; but the safety of those who "go down to the sea in ships" is not much greater now than it was a century ago. Ships carry more people to and fro, and with a constantly increasing rate of speed; but the perfection of arrangements for saving life in time of peril has not kept pace with other improvements. Though cargoes may be stowed and handled with greater economy and celerity than ever before, voyages be shortened, and passengers have a multitude of comforts and luxuries, one variety of precaution—the most important of all—is comparatively neglected. The interests of property seem greater than the value of human life.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"Martha" was given at the Academy of Music last evening, Herr Wachtel singing *Lionel*, Herr Fassbender *Plunkett*, Fräulein Pappenheim *Lady Henrietta*, and Fräulein Wittmann *Nancy*. The performance, which attracted a large audience, was satisfactory, though it did not remind one, in any respect, of the well-nigh perfect representations which Flotow's work has had in a still-remembered past. There is very little delicacy of style in the company now at the Academy, and such nicely balanced renderings of "Martha," and so many clever individual personations, were enjoyed but recently, that anything like a lack of expressive and dainty treatment of its numbers is more apt to offend in this opera than in any other. Last night's entertainment was wanting in the excellences we have hinted at, but it passed off smoothly, was quite effective at the best-known stages, and afforded, on the whole, considerable pleasure. Herr Wachtel had to repeat the romance in the third act, although he interpreted it somewhat coldly, and there was abundant applause after the finale which almost directly succeeds it. Fräulein Pappenheim's *Lady Henrietta* was, as might have been expected, a rather heavy performance; it is hardly fair to impose upon so dramatic a *Valentine* the duties of a light songstress. To-morrow Herr Wachtel is to appear in "Fra Diavolo."

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Mighty Dollar" is nearing its seventieth representation at the Park Theatre.

"Le Sphinx" will be acted by the French artists at the Lyceum Theatre this evening.

The Garnellas and Miss Jennie Hughes are the leading artists at the Theatre Comique this week.

The public rehearsal prefatory to Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert at Steinway Hall takes place this afternoon.

Mr. Tony Pastor's company at his new theatre in Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, includes a number of well-known "variety artists." Mr. Harry Macarthy, the Siegrists, and Mr. W. H. Rice are prominent on the programme.

Mr. Josh Hart's entertainments at his new and beautiful Eagle Theatre, are particularly good this week. Miss Julia Mathews appears in a comedietta, Miss Ella Wesner supplies several new personations, Prof. Tobin works wonders to the astonishment of scientific and unscientific eyes, and a liberal allowance of "variety acts" of the most amusing and inoffensive kind—acts worthy, in brief, of the elegant *boudoir* in which they are performed—diversify the labors of the principal artists.

Dr. Von Bülow has changed his programme for Monday, and he now proposes to play Beethoven's fourth concerto in G major, (Opus 58;) the "sonata appassionata," and fifteen variations on a theme from the "Eroica" symphony—the concert, in brief, being dedicated to Beethoven, and the orchestral pieces being by the same composer.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

END OF THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE—THE INTEREST IN THE TRIAL UNABATED—THE JURY DISAGREE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 10.—The Ward will case has reached its final stage, after having occupied the attention of the Wayne Circuit Court, in this city, for nine weeks. The latter half of the testimony did not possess the sensational character that pertained to that taken in the earlier part of the case, and the crowds in the court-room diminished somewhat in consequence; but there was no day when there was not a large and interested audience in attendance. The proponents of the will arranged most of their evidence in behalf of that document to cover the following points: First, they put upon the stand a large number of the most prominent business men of this region to show that Capt. Ward's intellectual vigor remained unimpaired down to the day of his death. They succeeded in introducing a strong array of witnesses to sustain this point. Secondly, they produced quite a number of witnesses to show that Capt. Ward's researches into spiritualism were made in a spirit of investigation, and that he was profoundly interested and did seek to apply all kinds of practical tests to revelations of the mediums, but that he did not follow mediumistic advice in business matters unless corroborated from material sources, and that he advised other men against any implicit reliance on spirit assertions. In the third place, they produced in court one or two wills made within the last few years and after his second marriage, in which his adult children were left large fortunes, without any restrictions to show that his present widow's influence was not exerted in hostility to her step-children. In connection with the foregoing they also produced testimony to convict Capt. Ward's adult sane sons of business incompetency and personal immorality for the purpose of proving that the making of the last will and its codicils was due to Capt. Ward's becoming convinced that they were incapable of taking care of a large amount of money, and should therefore be put under guardianship. The testimony produced in rebuttal by the contestants of the will was chiefly devoted to breaking the force of the attack on the character of the Ward boys and to showing that on business ventures in which they failed they were not given any complete responsibility, but were largely governed by their father's advice or by that of his agents.

The evidence in the case closed on Tuesday, Oct. 26, and three days were then occupied in argument upon law points exclusively; supporters of the will asking the court to take the case from the jury on the ground that no legally valid grounds of objection to the sustaining of the will had been adduced. This Judge Patchin refused to do, announcing his decision but not delivering any formal opinion. D. Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids, then addressed the jury for two days in defense of the will. The next five days were occupied with addresses in behalf of the contestants by George H. Prentiss and J. Logan Chipman. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, followed, occupying two sessions of the court with a closing plea for the will, and delivering one of the most effective arguments ever heard in our courts. Immense audiences listened to him on both days. This morning at 10 o'clock the Judge gave his charge to the jury and sent them out to their deliberations. He refused a large number of requests to charge preferred by both sides, and exceptions were taken by both sets of counsel from his definitions of law in the case. The jury after some hours' deliberation sent out for a copy of the Judge's charge, which was furnished to them. At 5 o'clock the court was adjourned until 11 to-night. It is rumored that the jury now stands eight to four in favor of the will.

THE JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

At 11 o'clock to-night Judge Patchin took his seat on the bench again, and the jury being called in announced that they had not been able to agree, the question upon which they were at variance being a matter of fact, and not of law. They were then remanded to their room with instructions to agree upon a verdict if possible, and the court was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when they will be again called upon to report progress.

MORMONS AS JURYMEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 10.—A question was raised in the Third District Court on Monday last as to the competency of James Johnson, a Mormon, to serve as juryman in a suit of a non-Mormon against a Mormon, claim being made that he would be biased in favor of his fellow-churchman; also, that he would be influenced by the fact that the Common Council, consisting of Mormons, had appropriated the money to defend the case. Many witnesses, among them some of the leading members of the Mormon Church, also a number of apostate Mormons, were examined as to the extent of influence or counsel brought to bear upon the jurymen. Judge Boreman to-day overruled the challenge of the juryman, deciding that no evidence had been given showing that Mormon jurymen had, in any case, been instructed by the Church authorities as to the verdict they should give; that, although one witness had expressed the opinion that a Mormon would not be an impartial witness when the interests of the church were at stake, and that he believed if a Mormon juryman believed Brigham Young wanted him to take a given course, that would be the direction he would take, independent of his own conviction; there was no evidence that this has been done, or that the juryman objected to was under any influence outside the court.

THE NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—As the time for holding the National Railroad Convention approaches, the interest in the project increases. Communications are being received daily from Governors of States, Mayors of cities, and commercial bodies, in different parts of the Union, announcing the appointment of delegates. The prospects are that the convention will not only be one of the largest ever held in this country, but will be composed of some of the most prominent and influential men in their respective localities.

SNOW.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—It has been raining hard here all the afternoon, since 12 M. Special dispatches indicate a severe snow-storm in progress in Northern New-Hampshire and Vermont. In the neighborhood of Brattleboro, ten inches of snow had already fallen at 8 P. M.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 10.—One inch of snow fell last night and this morning in this neighborhood, and it is reported that snow fell to the depth of two inches twenty miles further north.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—A snow-storm visited the Mohawk Valley to-day.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITION PARTY.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—The Prohibitory Party of this State held a convention here to-day. About fifty delegates were present, and J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua, was chosen President. There was considerable discussion. Nathaniel White, the candidate of the party for Governor last year, being severely censured in the course of the debate. Resolutions were adopted, and A. S. Kendall, of West Swanzey, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 28 out of 39 votes.

EPISCOPALIAN CONGRESS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

DISCUSSION OF THE NECESSITY FOR AND PROPER MEANS OF INCREASING THE NUMBER—OUTSPOKEN SENTIMENTS ON THE "CONGREGATIONALISM OF THE DAY."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Episcopal Church Congress resumed its sessions this morning, but the programme for the day was changed, a heavy rain-storm preventing the expected visited to the Centennial grounds. This also diminished the attendance. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by that same bold expression of sentiments as marked the session of yesterday. The subject appointed was one which interested not only the clergy to a large degree, but churches and parishes which are unfortunate enough to be afflicted with the presence of incapable or negligent Rectors. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens read the Collect, and the fifth hymn "To bless thy chosen race," was sung. The subject for discussion was the "Best Methods of Procuring and Preparing Candidates for the Ministry." Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., of Alexandria, Va., was appointed to begin the debate, but, in his absence, Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, read the first paper. He thought this subject had been presented on account of its importance, as it was the preparation of those who should bear up the standard of the cross. It was a surprising fact that to-day there was a smaller number of candidates for holy orders than there were six or seven years ago. This fact should excite the greatest concern of the Church. The House of Bishops has called attention to the fact that the supply was inadequate to the demands of the Church. He considered at length methods for keeping up the supply for the Church, and made some very witty remarks. He took up the greenback minister, whom he declared a lion in the path of many, and said those who sought the ministry in the hope of acquiring estate were guilty of covetousness. The deferring of preparation for confirmation is another cause, and this fault lies at the door of the Pastor. There is too much of the general average, and not enough of contact with the lives of the people under the Pastor's care. A great cause of deficiency in candidates for holy orders is due to the fact that the mothers do not, in these days of recreancy, attend to their children as they ought. The grandest thing that can be done for the glory of God is to train a child to preach the Gospel. A maxim, which, unfortunately, had proved true, was, that the fool of the family had been designed for the ministry. It was customary now to believe all that was said against a minister, and for that reason they could demand their rights.

Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D., of Newark, N. J., read the next paper. He thought there was a similarity in the law of demand and supply of the commercial world and that of the Kingdom of Christ. This law of commerce may be applied to aid in the solution of the question at present under consideration. The whole number of parishes exceeds that of presbyters over two hundred, not counting the missions. How are we to meet the case. Some say by an increase of the salary of the clergyman, and in the assistance given in meeting the expenses of training for the ministry. It is asserted that a chief cause of the falling off in the number of candidates, is the inadequate support given to the clergy. There is undoubtedly force in this, for the average salary of the clergy is shamefully low. If this matter be corrected as regards the pecuniary advantages, it might increase the number of candidates for the ministry, and at the same time prove detrimental to the Church. The writer then explained his views in regard to what he considered the proper method, and while he was not in favor of forcing ministers by the hot-bed process, he desired the creation in the Church of a proper demand for ministers. The Church would be benefited and more men of ability induced to enter its work, if the fact of the diversities of gifts were recognized, and provision made for men to serve God in the way best suited to them. It is easier to point out the defects than to apply the remedies. The reverend gentlemen suggested, first, that a higher standard of preliminary examination be exercised; second, let the rich men and larger churches endow scholarships and fellowships to be given to the best scholars; that, let us make a reality of the Order of Deacons. The Rectors of large parishes should in country and city insist on having at least one Deacon to assist them, and should take an interest in the training of that Deacon. These Deacons should be supported by a fund supplied by the diocese, and under the Bishop's immediate direction.

The Bishop of Northern Texas, Right Rev. Alexander C. Sanett, D. D., held that until people were convinced that consecration was necessary for the success of the Church there would be no increase in the supply of candidates for the ministry. Unless the parochial system were remodeled there could be no reform. Let us have ambassadors of Christ—men who will stand up and preach Him crucified: eradicate the Congregationalism which is the blotch upon the escutcheon of the Church, and let it be Episcopal in name and truth. If the ministry is respectable in intellect, it will be respected. He thought there should be better provision for the worn-out ministry. When these things were provided there would be an accession to the ranks of the ministry.

A letter was read from Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who was to speak on the subject, regretting his non-attendance. In the letter he said that there was need of more candidates for the ministry, when there are 8,000,000 men who have never heard of the Saviour. If the Primitive Church had as much need of them as we here, he would never have heard of Christ Jesus. The theological school should represent broad freedom of doctrines, the professors should teach what belongs to opinions and doctrines of faith, and above all, they should be taught that we have the power to unite all who believe in Jesus Christ. It is a time for great, hearty work, for warm sympathy, and outstretched hands.

Just previous to the adjournment Sir George Bowen, Governor General of Australia, was introduced by Bishop Stevens. He was received by the Congress standing. The distinguished visitor returned his thanks, and said that as a dutiful son of the Anglican Church he was glad to be present. In Australia they had sixteen Bishops, and the Church was progressing rapidly.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Congress was more interesting. Bishop Stevens read the lesson, which was followed by the ninth hymn. The subject for discussion, "Church Music," drew together a large audience. Great interest was manifested.

Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D., President of Union College, Schenectady, read the first paper. He thought that the music for churches must be inspired so as to lift up our hearts to the Throne of Peace. A quartet of paid singers, who eat up the revenues of the church, and send hard-worked ministers to the grave unpaid, were, the speaker thought, one barrier to the proper elucidation of the subject. The lack of devotion in singers who, in most cases, peep out from under French bonnets and sing because of the compensation they receive, was a cause for complaint. Stage music in church should be decried off. It is not the proper place for it. The English Church has solved this question in a measure, and now it remains for the Church of America to do likewise.

Rev. W. H. Cook, of St. John's Chapel, New-York, followed. Mr. Cook said it was undoubtedly desirable that choirs shall be accurate enough to express the desire of the congregation. When this is given to professional musicians and the singer impresses the audience with the artistic more than the spiritual, then we fail in our objects. Ambitious choir-masters turn the church into a saloon, where hundreds gather to applaud with their hearts what they have heretofore applauded with hands—selections from "Zampa," "Der Freyschütz," cavatinas from "Rigoletto," &c., were not proper in church. Music should be set to the comprehension of the worshipers. He laid down the following simple rules for improving singing. First, the act of producing tone; second, the act of taking breath; third, enunciation and pronunciation; fourth, musical utterance and expression; fifth, the act of interpretation. He dilated upon these points, and although his discourse extended over the allotted time, so interesting was his paper that by unanimous consent he proceeded to the end.

Rev. J. W. Shackelford, New-York City, read the third paper. He said a quartet in church was purely an American institution, and nowhere else could be found a church where music is confined to two women, two men, and an organist in the gallery. The moral character of the singers is generally a secondary consideration. If sensuous music is heard all the week, then it is wanted on Sunday.

Several others spoke, and the congress adjourned with the benediction.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

REPORT OF ARCHITECT POTTER.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION—AMOUNTS EXPENDED ON THEM—NEW ONES PROJECTED—THE OLD BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK—PROPOSED NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AND ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The report of Supervising Architect Potter has been completed and given to the Secretary of the Treasury. It begins by referring to the public buildings in course of construction when Mr. Potter assumed charge of the office, and gives an account of the general condition of them, in alphabetical order, together with the total amount of the appropriations, the total amounts expended to Sept. 30, 1875, and the balances remaining in the Treasury. Then the report gives an account of the new buildings for which designs have been made by Mr. Potter since he came into the office. Of these there are eleven, situated as follows: Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Helena, Montana; Nashville, Tenn.; the Boston Post Office extension and the old mint building at San Francisco, which is to be the Sub Treasury building. Mr. Potter has recommended that the appropriation for the building at Albany, N. Y., now limited to $350,000 be increased to $700,000, as he considers the former sum insufficient for the character of building which should be built in the capital of the State of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In regard to the Government buildings in New-York City the report says:

"I have also to recommend the sale of the old Post Office Building at New-York, the new building being now occupied; also No. 23 Pine street, which is rented as a restaurant, and which is in such a dilapidated condition that it cannot properly be repaired. I have also to recommend that the proceeds of the sale of these two buildings may be authorized to be used as a fund for the purchase of a site for a Custom-house in that city. The demands of the public service require that this building should be commenced without further delay. The Custom-house building, never having been intended for the use to which it is now put, is extremely ill-arranged for the purposes, badly lighted, and entirely too small for the accommodation of the Customs department, part of which is located in adjoining buildings, and part in buildings situated at very inconvenient distances from the centre of business, while large rents are annually paid for this accommodation, poorly suited to the proper transaction of the public business. I am informed by the Collector and other Customs officers at New-York that the expenses of collecting the revenue are greatly increased by the necessity of transporting goods to the Appraiser's stores, which are located more than two miles from the Custom-house; that the difficulty of this transportation during the Winter months, when the streets are obstructed with snow is very great, and that it is during this transfer that many of the frauds have been committed which have been most difficult of detection, and by which the Government has sustained heavy losses. The yearly rent paid for the necessary additional accommodations of this department of the public service amounts to $143,000 besides which $10,000 are annually paid in repairs, which amounts to nothing more than the improvement of private property by the Government."

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The present condition of the Assay Office in New-York City will necessitate the speedy erection of a more suitable building for this branch of the service. I have conferred with the Director of the Mint, who agrees with me in the opinion that a less central location for this building would be equally well adapted for the proper transaction of the work, which is carried on in refining the precious metals, and that the injury to surrounding property through the action of the acid fumes connected therewith is so detrimental that it should have weight with the Government in its selection of a proper site for these works. The ironwork of the building in question has been so injured and weakened that, notwithstanding efforts have been made to render it as secure as possible, it is in a very dangerous condition. A new building, located in a less central position should be commenced at once, so constructed as to be burglar and fire proof, and that part of the building particularly devoted to the reduction, should be built of such materials as will suffer no deterioration from the processes employed. On the completion of the new building the old building and site will realize by sale a sum more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the purchase of the site and erecting thereon a suitable building.

THE PERCENTAGE CONTRACTS FOR GRANITE.

In regard to the contracts for cutting granite Mr. Potter says: "Upon my entry into the office there were in process of execution contracts for cutting granite for the superstructure of several of the largest buildings now being constructed under the supervision of the Treasury Department. These contracts, known as the "percentage contracts," provide for the payment to the contractors of the actual cost of all labor and materials used in the work of cutting, dressing, and boxing stone, increased by fifteen per cent. of the same. While there are advantages in this system of executing this very important branch of the service, I am persuaded that it is founded in a mistaken principle, and that so advantageous are the profits to the contractors, in proportion to the extent of the work, the department will find great difficulty in keeping the cost of the same within reasonable limits. In view of the fact that one-third of all the appropriations made by Congress for the construction of public buildings under this department, is expended in cutting the stone for these buildings, much attention has been given to the stone cutting with a view of reducing as far as possible the cost. While this branch of the work is believed to be still too expensive, I am gratified with the results thus far achieved. A new form of reporting the monthly operations at the various quarries has been prepared and adopted, and a new system of stating the various kinds of cutting upon each stone with the cost of the same, by means of which the department will at all times be able to determine whether or not the cost is being kept within the estimate for the same, and also to make comparisons as to the expense of similar work under different contracts. A more vigilant system of keeping the time of mechanics and laborers and the expenditures of material has been introduced upon all these works, from which good results are expected. There has also been a reduction in the grade of cutting on all elevated portions of the buildings for all the plain and ornamental work. This alone affords a very great reduction in the cost, without in any degree diminishing the effectiveness of the design, as it is well known that the delicacy with which the material is treated must be diminished in a proportionate ratio as the parts are further removed from the eye. In fact an elaboration of detail and fineness of cutting are possible, which very greatly detract from the vigor of the result. By judicious superintendence, and frequent inspection of the work done in these contracts, it is believed that they may be executed with a fair regard to the interests of the Government.

THE MODE OF PREPARING DESIGNS.

I desire particularly to invite your attention to a subject which presented itself to me very shortly after my entering upon the duties of the office. I refer to the manner in which designs are prepared for public buildings erected under the charge of the Treasury Department. These designs have heretofore been made by the Supervising Architect, and have been so made up to the present time, and very strong reasons which present themselves against this practice have convinced me that it should be remedied as speedily as may be. I have given much thought to this subject, and while I am not now prepared to present for your consideration any specific plan by which the radical defects of this method of procedure in designing the public buildings throughout the country may be remedied, the vital point in any system which may be adopted must be the removal of the power of the Supervising Architect to make designs, and the restriction of his duties to those simply of a supervisory nature. I have, as concisely as possible, endeavored to state what reasons have led me to form my opinion in regard thereto. Experience has shown that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate the office of Supervising Architect from political control to a greater or less degree, and thus this position may chance to fall into the hands of one, by want of proper study and experience, totally unfit to fulfill this most responsible duty, and the country is liable thereby to be burdened by structures utterly lacking in those architectural qualities which should be found in the works of a great nation. The stamp of inefficiency so imprinted in the national architecture is not of a nature soon to pass away, for, not only will it remain itself a monument to a vicious system, but its teaching for evil can never be remedied. But should this evil be escaped there remain yet others. The immense amount of routine which occupys the attention of the Supervising Architect, the varied nature of the duties which devolve upon him, and the fact that he is not at any time free from interruption, leave him no opportunity for studying the designs which he is required to make. This work is done under all the disadvantages of want of time, want of quiet, and almost entire preoccupation with other matters, which must always result in work of an imperfect and unsatisfactory character. Architecture is an art, and like all arts, he who practices it successfully must give himself up to it without restraint. No good work has ever been done without severe study, and into the contemplation of a problem the artist must be able to throw himself unreservedly. And further, more the objects for which the buildings erected in this office are constructed are, with very slight exceptions, so nearly alike that the difficulty, the impossibility of endowing them with variety and individuality must be apparent. These points, in my opinion, are beyond dispute, and I cannot, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass without invoking your aid to remedy this state of things. I owe this statement to myself, for I am before the people to be judged as other men of my profession are who do not labor under the same conditions as myself, and if my work fail of that artistic merit which the people have a right to expect, the blame is laid upon me and not on the noxious system under which I work and where it belongs. I owe it further to the profession of architecture, whose members have a right to a share in the honor of increasing the dignity and beauty of our art in this country, and whose works must do infinitely more toward this end than the endeavors of any one man, be he ever so gifted. And, lastly, I owe it to the public whose money I am placed here to watch, that it be faithfully and wisely expended, and that the best results attainable may be achieved. I fail to do my whole duty in this if I remain inactive in this direction, if by some other system than that now obtaining much better and more artistic and worthy work can be done.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—INSUBORDINATION OF THE ATTENDANTS—DEFICIENT AND POOR SUPPLIES.

The investigation into the alleged abuses in the Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush was resumed yesterday afternoon at No. 201 Montague street, Brooklyn, before Dr. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner. Charity Commissioners Norris, Baker, and Cunningham were present, as were also the committee appointed by the Mayor, consisting of Judge Greenwood, J. J. Van Nostrand, Dwight Johnson, and Charles Townsend. Mr. Hasson H. Wheeler was the first witness. He said that he was a Commissioner of Charities from June, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, and was President of the board for a short period; he could not say whether the rules which governed the asylum harmonized with the laws of the State; the position of Commissioner was a very onerous one and required all their time and attention; the number of inmates in the various institutions was about three thousand. The witness said that Dr. Blanchard was appointed solely on the strength of his recommendations, and the appointment of Dr. Corey as Supervising Physician was made upon his, the witness' recommendation; Dr. Corey was willing to perform the duties without salary, but the witness did not think a physician of his standing should be asked to give his services for nothing; when Dr. Blanchard was appointed he was aware that he had had no previous experience in the management of the insane; when the salary was fixed for Dr. Corey the question of imposing additional burdens on the tax-payers was not considered; Dr. Corey was not put there to supervise Dr. Blanchard, but from his great experience it was considered that his advice would be useful. Dr. Ordronaux inquired how the Commissioners, as Trustees of the County, could put their hands into the rate-payers' pockets and pay two physicians for duties previously performed by one medical man—Dr. McDonald—but the witness considered that the Commissioners had done no wrong; Dr. McDonald, the late Superintendent, told him that he could not get along with the Matron, Mrs. Cunningham, who made the place very unpleasant for him; the board took no steps to remedy the cause of Dr. McDonald's complaint; he was opposed to the resignation of Dr. McDonald, but he was not present at the meeting of the board when he sent it in; he was a good officer; witness heard complaints of overcrowding in the institution, but there were some patients in the asylum who were not properly chargeable to the County, and if these were removed he thought the institution would be relieved to a certain extent.

Commissioner Cunningham here said that there were not more than thirty patients in the asylum who were not chargeable to Kings County. They were found wandering through the streets, and of course they had to be taken care of.

Dr. C. F. McDonald, late Medical Superintendent of the asylum, was next examined. He was connected with the institution for a period of three years as assistant physician, and as Medical Superintendent for ten months; the average grade of intelligence of the attendants was inferior to that of persons holding similar offices in like institutions, and that was due to the small remuneration which the attendants received. He complained of some acts of negligence and inattention on the part of the steward, Mr. Scott; the Matron also complained to witness of her inability to obtain supplies from the steward, owing to his neglect in not making a requisition for them; the supplies were often deficient, both in quantity and quality, including provisions and clothing; he had the appointment of attendants, but they were generally appointed on the recommendation of the Commissioners, and it would jeopardize a physician's position if he refused a request conveyed by any of the Commissioners; he discharged an attendant for insubordination and for absence from duty, but the attendant was brought back by one of the Commissioners and reinstated against his protest; this led to insubordination, destroyed discipline, and lowered his authority over the attendants. Mr. Midas, one of the Asylum Committee, had never made an official visit of the various wards of the asylum, nor did any of the Commissions ever make a thorough inspection of the institution. The Matron refused to take any orders or instructions from him, saying she was appointed by the Commissioners and not by him; she was a woman of ungovernable temper, and was very insulting to him; she was still matron of the institution; she frequently countermanded the orders of the physician, and imposed work on the patients which they were not able to perform; she had not sufficient intelligence to comprehend that insanity was a disease, and frequently spoke to patients in a manner calculated to produce injurious effects; he was threatened while in office that if he dared complain of the butter he would be "fired out;" the officers left the institution without consulting him, the matron rarely intimating that she was going out; since he left the institution he has made some visits to it in the capacity of a member of the Local Visiting Committee, and complaints have been made to him of deficient supplies and of the infrequency of the physicians' visits.

Dr. Norris, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, made a personal explanation regarding an accusation made against him of rudeness toward the ladies of the Visiting Committee; he denied that he was rude, and read from a report of the interview to show that he was very courteous to the ladies.

One of the ladies who was present on the occasion referred to said that Dr. Norris had a very bad memory. She said he spoke to the ladies in a manner which a gentleman should not do.

Dr. A. Campbell, assistant physician in the Kings County Asylum, under Dr. McDonald, corroborated the statements made by the latter gentleman respecting the unfitness of Mrs. Cunningham for the office of matron. In other respects, too, he corroborated Dr. McDonald. The inquiry was then adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE W. T. BLODGETT.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History held at the residence of Robert L. Stuart the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. William T. Blodgett, we are called upon to mourn the loss of no ordinary man. One of the earliest Trustees of this institution, he was not only mainly instrumental in obtaining the appropriation which will place it upon a permanent basis, but in every way, with untiring energy, remarkable executive ability, and unselfish willingness to spend time and means in the service of the public, he devoted himself to its interests. As his personal friends each one of us will miss a genial companion, who lightened our labors by his cheerful and hearty co-operation, and who won our admiration by the nobleness of his character.

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere sorrow and deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be engrossed, signed by the President, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy be published in the daily papers of this City.

A SUIT FOR BROKERS' COMMISSION.

Vernon K. Stevenson & Co., real estate brokers, sued Robert W. Milbank for $1,100 commission for selling his house at the corner of Park avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The house was sold to Mr. C. K. Garrison for $110,000, and the plaintiffs claimed that they had at one time obtained Mr. Garrison's consent to a contract which they presented to him, but which he ultimately refused to sign. Immediately afterward a contract was made with Mr. W. D. Booth, who assigned it to Mr. Garrison. The case came to trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson. Plaintiffs claimed that it was through their efforts that Mr. Garrison was really brought to the purchase of the property, and that they are, therefore, entitled to the commission. Defendants averred that plaintiffs had never succeeded in bringing Garrison to an agreement, and that the arrangement for the sale to Mr. Booth was made by another broker, who has received his commission. Mr. Garrison was called as a witness, and testified that plaintiffs never brought the contract within his terms, and, consequently, he did not close with him. The case is to be continued this morning.

COUNTERFEIT RAILROAD TICKETS.

Forged tickets, purporting to have been issued by the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, good for a passage from Chicago to Denver via St. Louis, were yesterday offered to the ticket agent at the St. Nicholas Hotel, also at the Grand Central, for sale at a reduced price. They are pronounced forgeries by Mr. John J. Sproull, the General Agent in this City. The officers in Chicago and conductors have been notified of the same.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Telegraphers' Mutual Benevolent Association held its annual meeting yesterday in one of the rooms attached to the Western Union Telegraph Building. The association has been formed now eight years, and has done much good for the families of operatives dying in straitened circumstances. The society now numbers 1,250 members, an increase of fifty over last year's total. Eighty families have been provided for by the society, and after the payment of the regular funeral donation. From the Treasurer's report the total receipts were $23,288. Paid to the heirs of deceased families, $13,450, and other expenses, making a total of $16,287, leaving a balance of $7,000.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SUICIDE.

MINGE ROANE'S LIFE AND DEATH.

A SAD STORY OF UNHALLOWED LOVE—THE GIRL'S MORBID FEAR OF HER LOVER'S DESERTING HER DRIVES HER TO SUICIDE—TESTIMONY TAKEN AT THE INQUEST.

The suicide of the young girl known as Minge Roane, at her residence, No. 180 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday evening, opens a startling story of City social life. Mr. Thomas B. Whitney, who is intimately concerned in the tragedy, is about twenty-six years old, and is the son of Mr. Thomas B. Whitney, the well-known brewer of Nos. 671, 673, and 675 Washington street. Young Whitney owns a large interest in the brewery and other business concerns and is possessed of a considerable yearly income. After his return from Europe, a year ago, he visited a disreputable house in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with an inmate of which he had a previous acquaintance. After several visits to the house, he noticed another inmate, a young girl who passed under the name of Minge Roane. This girl was then twenty years old, a brunette, well-educated, and of very handsome appearance. Whitney fell in love with her, and she with him, as far as such women can be supposed to love. Of the girl's previous history but little is known. Her real name is supposed to be Elizabeth Roane, and it is said that her family reside near Richmond. She was first known in this City about three years ago, when she entered a house in the Fifteenth Ward. In that establishment she became acquainted with a colored servant girl named Euphemia Baptiste, whom she took into her employ as a personal servant, and who has lived with her ever since, sharing alike her prosperity and adversity in various houses in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Whitney proposed to Miss Roane that she should become his mistress and she accepted. He at once hired a flat in the brown-stone house No. 180 Fifth avenue, and furnished it in sumptuous style, sparing no expense or trouble in securing the most costly and unique articles of furniture. Two other servants in addition to Phemie Baptiste were hired, and Whitney and Miss Roane first occupied their apartments in February last.

They seemed to have lived very happily together, although her excitable and nervous temperament occasionally showed itself whenever the name of Whitney's former mistress chanced to be mentioned. The story of the suicide can best be learned from the testimony taken at the inquest held by Coroner Eickhoff at Senior's undertaking establishment, No. 86 Sixth avenue, yesterday evening. The first witness called was Mr. Whitney. He made the following statement under oath: My name is Thomas D. Whitney; I know the deceased Minge Roane, whose real name was Betty Roane, and have lived with her at No. 180 Fifth avenue since last February; yesterday evening about half an hour before dinner she mentioned the name of a lady I used to visit and became very much excited; I avoided all conversation on the subject, and we sat down to dinner about 6:30 o'clock; she treated me rather coldly, but did not say one angry word; at dinner we each drank three or four glasses of ale, as was our usual custom; after dinner she wanted some chestnuts, and I sent the colored servant girl out for some, and laid down on the sofa and went to sleep; she woke me up and said, "Tom, you don't care for me anymore;" I said, "Minge, I'm tired and sleepy, don't bother me," and then went and laid on the bed and fell asleep; soon after this she woke me up again and said, "Tom, if you don't get up and talk to me you will regret it forever;" I said, "Minge, don't bother me," and went to sleep again; I was awakened by the report of a pistol, and jumping from the bad, saw her lying on the sofa; a pistol was on the floor beside her; it was my pistol, which usually hung near the mantle; I ran to her side and said, "My God, Minge, have you shot yourself?" she did not speak, she was struggling violently and gasping for breath; I tore open her robe and saw where she had shot herself in the left breast; the powder had blackened her skin and part of her clothing was burned; I rang for Phemie, the servant, and ran to Dr. Ruppaner's office; he came with me to the house, and, on feeling her pulse, said it was too late; she was of a very excitable nature, and on my evincing the slightest neglect toward her would burst into tears; if I spoke one kind word to her she would always throw her arms around my neck and kiss me; she often told me that if she thought at any time she had lost my affections she would not live an hour; no two people in the world ever lived happier than we did or had so strong a bond of affection between them.

During the giving of his evidence Mr. Whitney cried continually and seemed utterly broken down.

Phemie Baptiste, the colored servant-girl, on being sworn, testified: I lived with Miss Minge Roane three years; on Tuesday evening Mr. Whitney sent me out for chestnuts; when I came back Miss Roane was leaning out of the window; she asked me if I had seen her, and on my answering "No," said that she had leaned out as far as she was able so that I should see her; I asked her if I should give the chestnuts to Mr. Whitney, and she said, "I suppose he wants them—wake him up;" Mr. Whitney was asleep, and I did not wake him up; I said, "Miss Minge, I'm going up stairs to my dinner;" she said, "All right; hurry back, Phemie, for I'm going to have a nice bath;" I went up stairs, and while I was eating my dinner the bell rang, and I ran down stairs; Mr. Whitney said, "Phemie, Miss Minge has shot herself. Take care of her until I get a doctor." She lived in my arms about ten minutes, but did not speak a word; she often said that if Mr. Whitney left her she would hang herself, and about three months ago, when I came in after going of a message, she said, "Phemie, it's lucky you came back so soon, for I was going to drown myself in the bath-tub."

Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on being sworn testified that on being called on by Mr. Whitney he went to the house No. 180 Fifth avenue and found the deceased lying on her back on a sofa pulseless and dead; her left side was toward the back of the sofa; she had evidently committed suicide by placing the muzzle of the pistol beneath the left breast and firing; the powder burned her flesh; the pistol used was found on the floor, where it had dropped from her right hand; it was a French self cocking revolver, made by Lefacheux, and threw a very large ball; five of the chambers were loaded, and one was found discharged. After informing Mr. Whitney that the lady was dead, the witness advised him to notify Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, which was done.

Capt. Steers and Deputy Coroner Marsh gave corroborative testimony. The case was then placed in the hands of the jury, who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted, while temporarily insane.

It was quite evident that on Whitney refusing for the second time to arouse himself and talk to her, she at once determined to commit suicide. She took from her wardrobe and put on a silk wrapper which Whitney had brought from Turkey, and attired in which, he had often informed her, she appeared to most advantage. She then dressed her hair in a fashion most admired by her lover, and lying down on the lounge shot herself. By order of Whitney, the body of the unfortunate young girl was placed in a magnificent rosewood casket, mounted in solid silver, and having on the plate this inscription: "Minge Roane, died Nov. 9, 1875, aged twenty-one years."

She will be buried in Green-Wood Cemetery to-day.

APPEAL FOR THE GIRLS' LODGING-HOUSE.

The Girls' Lodging-house shelters, feeds, and instructs great numbers of homeless and friendless girls each year who have drifted into the City from the country, and have no home or friends, or are children forsaken and houseless, who are making a living by begging and peddling. These friendless and unprotected girls are trained in simple household work, or are taught on the sewing-machine, or, if competent, enter the dress-making class. As soon as they are properly trained these girls are sent to homes in the country. The Lodging-house has cared for, in the past year, 1,327 girls, most of whom were orphaned and homeless; 807 were provided with places in families; 939 were trained on sewing-machines, and 31 were taught dress-making; 27,542 meals were provided during the year. This institution is greatly in need of clothing, flannel, shoes, stockings, and other articles of apparel for destitute girls.

Gifts of provisions for the use of the lodgers, such as oat-meal, sugar, tea, apples, potatoes, turnips, hams, butter, cheese, soap, &c., from rural or City friends, would be warmly appreciated, and can be sent by express to the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place. All donations of money should be sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.

THE BROOKLYN BUDGET FOR 1876.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee on the Tax Budget for 1876, held last evening in the City Hall, the item for the Health Department was increased to $75,000 in consequence of the small-pox epidemic. Mr. Stranahan, of the Park Commission, asked for $25,000 in addition to the appropriation of $134,000 and explained that that amount was borrowed by the Commissioners in 1871 to make up an amount cut off the appropriation for that year by the Board of Estimate. Several members of the committee were in favor of reducing the item for the Board of Education from $987,198 75 to a lesser sum, Mr. Whitlock and other members of the board objected to any reduction of the amount, and said that more schools were required, and that repairs were badly needed on the schools already built. The question was discussed at length, but no definite conclusion was reached. The committee will meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TAMMANY'S BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

One of the newly-elected Democratic Senators intends to introduce a bill in the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Tammany Society, on the ground that the members or officers have not complied with its conditions. The charter, it is claimed, provides that the society shall carry out the benevolent objects for which it was organized. It was not intended to be a mere political machine, with the Tammany General Committee as its tender. Should the bill be pressed some racy facts connected with the pecuniary circumstances of Tammany under John Kelly's fatal leadership will be brought to light.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

Following are additional results of the official canvass of the vote of the State by counties at the late election:

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	6716	6004	260
Controller	6755	5975	254
Treasurer	6721	6005	252
Attorney General	6719	6010	253
Engineer and Surveyor	6718	6011	258
Canal Commissioner	6718	6008	258
Inspector of Prisons	6699	6022	256
Senator	6485	6164	212
Assembly, First District	3118	2563	...
Assembly, Second District	3312	3698	...

OSWEGO COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp
Secretary of State	7095	5930	565
Controller	7153	5881	559
Treasurer	7088	5922	....
Attorney General	7126	5893	....
Engineer and Surveyor	7113	5904	....
Canal Commissioner	6963	6059	....
Inspector of Prisons	7104	5907	....
Senator	6882	6050	....
Assembly, First District	2519	2179	....
Assembly, Second District	2096	1981	....
Assembly, Third District	2257	1974	....
Sheriff	6153	6873	....

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2581	2436	22
Controller	2586	2432	22
Treasurer	2587	2427	22
Attorney General	2586	2430	22
Engineer and Surveyor	2583	2432	22
Canal Commissioner	2582	2436	22
Inspector of Prisons	2524	2452	21
Senator	2530	2481	..
Assembly	2597	2396	..

ORANGE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	6829	7329	125
Controller	6878	7343	126
Treasurer	6857	7358	135
Attorney General	6859	7369	136
Engineer and Surveyor	6832	7381	136
Canal Commissioner	6847	7353	137
Inspector of Prisons	6871	7332	125
Senator	7264	7028	...
Assembly, First District	3568	3144	...
Assembly, Second District	3575	4010	128

ALBANY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	14080	14652
Controller	14091	14673
Treasurer	14012	14733
Attorney General	14018	14721
Engineer and Surveyor	14018	14742
Canal Commissioner	14029	14742
Inspector of Prisons	13995	14732
Senator	14472	14223
Assembly, First District	3185	2844
Assembly, Second District	3642	3799
Assembly, Third District	3666	4097
Assembly, Fourth District	3726	3642

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	3567	3802
Controller	3618	3766
Treasurer	3575	3794
Attorney General	3576	3766
Engineer and Surveyor	3566	3802
Canal Commissioner	3479	3891
Inspector of Prisons	3578	3788
Senator	4088	3302
Assembly	3547	3795

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	4625	4731
Cotroller	4600	4811
Treasurer	4590	4817
Attorney General	4583	4820
Engineer and Surveyor	4525	4882
Canal Commissioner	4593	4819
Inspector of Prisons	4601	4809
Senator	5107	4287
Assembly, First District	2709	2326
Assembly, Second District	2305	2070

PUTNAM COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	1748	1225
Controller	1693	1281
Treasurer	1692	1280
Attorney General	1746	1227
Engineer and Surveyor	1742	1230
Canal Commissioner	1692	1281
Inspector of Prisons	1699	1276
Senator	1731	1231
Assembly	1891	1105
County Clerk	1640	1327
School Commissioner	1685	1323

ONEIDA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	10607	10691
Controller	10695	10639
Treasurer	10629	10691
Attorney General	10614	10700
Engineer and Surveyor	10598	10709
Canal Commissioner	10494	10816
Inspector of Prisons	10613	10682
Senator	10865	10510

CAYUGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	6454	5132
Controller	6472	5127
Treasurer	5907	5669
Attorney General	6428	5263
Engineer and Surveyor	6403	5182
Canal Commissioner	6401	5179
Inspector of Prisons	5956	5466

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	2090	1711
Controller	2099	1711
Treasurer	2025	1720
Attorney General	2088	1711
Engineer and Surveyor	2069	1730
Canal Commissioner	2069	1730
Inspector of Prisons	2071	1727
Senator	1091	1811
Assembly	2165	1671

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	11216	8331	363
Controller	11247	8368	349
Treasurer	11104	8456	360
Attorney General	11246	8283	358
Engineer and Surveyor	11105	8477	365
Canal Commissioner	11071	8514	360
Inspector of Prisons	10948	8554	249
Senator	11085	7758	381
Assembly, First District	3599	2660	188
Assembly, Second District	3510	3074	85
Assembly, Third District	3364	3153	126

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	3187	4009	113
Controller	3049	4171	109
Treasurer	3190	4127	124
Attorney General	3199	4005	125
Engineer and Surveyor	3203	4006	126
Canal Commissioner	3178	4038	124
Inspector of Prisons	3201	3917	104
Senator	2998	4172	....
Assembly	3232	4091	....

BROOKLYN AND KING'S COUNTY CANVASS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock, according to adjournment, as a Board of City Canvassers. The first eight wards and the Twenty-fifth Ward having been canvassed on Tuesday, the members of the board commenced yesterday at the Ninth Ward and completed the count of the entire city vote. The majority of Mr. Schroeder according to the official count is 1,248. There were contests in four wards. In the Sixth Ward Dobbin (Ind. Dem.) claimed to be elected over Kane, Regular Democrat. The canvassers declared Kane elected by a majority of 45. In the Eighth Ward Arnott (Republican) was declared elected over McIntyre (Democrat) by a majority of 2, and in the Eighteenth Ward Williams (Republican) was declared elected by 16 majority over Balderson (Democrat.) In the Twenty-fifth Ward Hill (Republican) was declared elected over Easton (Democrat) by a majority of 4. According to the official canvass the new board will stand—Republicans 15, Democrats 10—thus giving the Republican majority in the board which Mayor Schroeder considers necessary to carry out his reform measures. In every instance the figures were found to correspond with the returns in possession of the Police. At the conclusion of the City canvass the Aldermen adjourned to the Supervisors' room in the County Court-house, and met as a Board of County Canvassers. A protest received from Mr. John Maertz, who ran against Jacob Worth for Assembly in the Sixth District, setting forth that the election had been improperly conducted in several districts of the Sixteenth Ward, was laid on the table. When six wards had been canvassed the board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, yesterday, Mr. John C. Jackson, the retiring President, presiding. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, was presented. It shows the total receipts for the year to have been $17,599 53, less $2,228 41 cash on hand at the commencement of the year. The total expenditures were $17,571 33, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $28 20. At the commencement of the year the society was in debt to the amount of $4,500, which has been paid off, with the exception of about three hundred dollars. The amount paid on general construction account was $2,729 86, and for premiums, $9,439 50. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, Horatio S. Parke, of Flushing; Vice President, Oliver H. Jones, of Oyster Bay; Secretary, Samuel Willets, of North Hempstead; Treasurer, Roswell Eldridge, of Hempstead; Directors, George P. Titus, of North Hempstead; Samuel S. Ayman, of Jamaica, and David L. Van Nostrand, of Flushing.

CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF THE CHEMUNG CANAL CLAIMS—EXORBITANT DAMAGES PAID AND DIVIDED WITH A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE AS LAWYER FOR THE CLAIMANT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Joint Legislative Canal Investigating Committee met at the State-house at 11 o'clock this morning. There were present Senator Cole, Chairman, and Assemblymen Seward and Sherman, and the counsel of the committee, Henry Smith and R. W. Peckham.

Mr. Peckham announced that the committee would proceed to examine the awards made by the Canal Appraisers under chapter 763 of the Laws of 1869. Said chapter, entitled "An act for the relief of Ovid Plumb, Freeman Banks, and others," authorizes and requires the Canal Appraisers to hear and determine the claims of Ovid Plumb and others for damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the letting of the waters of the Chemung Canal into Catherine Creek by cutting out the waste weirs and breaks in June, 1857, and in case a liability should be established against the State, which could create a legal liability against a corporation or individual, the Appraisers were to award to the above-named individuals, respectively, such damages as each had sustained by reason of the premises, subject to appeal to the Canal Board as in other cases.

Cornelius Glen, Chief Clerk in the Canal Appraiser's Office, was recalled and produced the record of proceedings in the Board of Canal Appraisers making awards under this act. He read the claims put in, amounting in the aggregate to $38,028, together with twelve years' interest, which was allowed, making the total amount to $61,580 86, showing the claims, twenty-one in number, were cut down only $5,137 27. He read the testimony of the witnesses testifying before the Appraisers, who said the flood was caused by the neglect of the canal officials to open the paddle gates in the locks.

Charles W. Sleeper was called and sworn. He said: I live in Millport, Chemung County; I am the son of Thomas C. Sleeper, and have lived there since 1846, with my father, on the farm; there were about eighty acres in 1857, which cost some $1,700 or $1,800; there was a boat-yard on the farm which enhanced its value; at the time of the overflow it was rented and yielded an income of some thirty or forty dollars a year; the farm was then worth $5,000; Catherine Creek and the Chemung Canal ran through the farm; recollect the flood; it occurred June 17, 1857; it was an unusual flood, produced as it was; the damages done on our farm were to the mill-dam appurtenances, to the saw-mill, crops, fences, and boat-yard shops, which were swept away; it carried off about three or four acres of the farm, washed away; the alluvial soil land is worth from one to two hundred dollars.

To Mr. Sherman—That is what it was worth in 1857.

To Mr. Peckham—The whole farm was worth $6,000, including everything; father was offered that; some four or five acres were rendered worthless—worth $150 per acre; the boat-yard was considered worth $1,000 by my father; it was about one acre; it was worth that because it was valuable as a boat-yard; the shop was worth $300 or $400; then the saw mill and dam were carried away; think the dam could not be replaced short of $1,200; it was about seventy-six feet wide and about eight feet high; then the crops and fences carried away were of considerable value. Witness here gave in detail the value of these as near as he could guess.

Mr. Smith—How much did your father get of this award of $8,906 25?

Witness—One-half.

Mr. Smith—Who got the rest?

Witness—The lawyers—D. B. Hill and Gabriel L. Smith.

Mr. Smith—So Gabriel awoke this claim, and your father got only half. How did he come to pay such large counsel fees as $4,500?

Witness—Well, I suppose it required "skilled labor" to get it. Lawyers charge high sometimes.

Mr. Smith—Do you know how the Legislature came to take up this old claim of twelve years' standing, and pass a special act for the hearing after it had lapsed?

Witness—I do not know how they came to take it up; I know we had nothing to do with it. We were to allow one-half our claim if it was got, and nothing if not secured.

To Mr. Sherman—Hill was a member of the Legislature at the time.

To Mr. Smith—The paddle-gates are 3 by 4 feet; they will let a large amount of water off; might have prevented the flood if opened.

A recess was here taken until 3:30 P. M.

On reassembling Miner L. Sherwood was called and sworn: Resides in Mountour, Schoharie County, about a mile and a half from where the freshet occurred; had sold the Sleeper farm to Sleeper for $1,700 or $1,800; thought that a fair price at that time; think the farm worth $30 per acre at the time of the freshet; that estimate includes all the improvements; I think I would have been willing to build the bulkhead for $12; the man who built the mill and bulkhead charged $40 for his labor.

Mr. Smith—Why, $200 is put down in the claim for the bulkhead alone.

Witness—The mill was built forty-six years ago.

Mr. Smith—Would you recognize this as a good description of the dam? [He then read from the testimony before the appraisers, saying it was constructed of stone, timber, plank, with two pourways and aprons, and ninety feet wide.]

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Smith—Why?

Witness—There is too much of it.

Mr. Smith read other items, which witness said were exorbitantly extravagant; the embankment, instead of being twenty feet wide, was not over four feet wide at any part; the boat-yard was worth about twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Smith—There was a shop worth $400, according to the testimony. What was that worth?

Witness—I think building it and all would be worth about $25; the flats washed over are worth about $100 per acre at this time; there might be about twenty-seven acres of the flats; at the time of the freshet that land was worth about $80 per acre; the freshet was caused by the giving way of Banks' dam, two miles above.

Mr. Smith—Then, the canal did not have much to do with this trouble?

Witness—It would have occurred if the canal was not there; I remember when this case was before the appraisers; I did not know the State officials were looking for any witnesses; freshets have occurred there before, and damaged the land each time; the creek could not have got over all the four acres from what young Sleeper said on the stand to-day.

Mr. Smith—Did you know Banks' dam?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Smith—What do you think that cost, he put it down at $800?

Witness—I think it could have been built for $400.

Witness cut down other items in this bill. He reduced a charge of $10 per day charged for Banks' mill lying idle to about $2 per day.

Mr. Smith—Did Augustus Bottsford have a mill up there?

Witness—He had an old thing up there which he didn't do much with.

Mr. Smith—How is that? He has got a bill in here for $6 per day lying idle.

Witness—I never saw the day that he could make that.

Mr. Smith—Bottsford had some land there. What was it worth?

Witness—About $100.

Mr. Smith—Yes, but he was allowed $400.

Witness—O, pshaw.

Mr. Smith—Why do you say "O, pshaw?"

Witness—He had not land worth that.

Mr. Smith—Then he got for damages more than all his land is worth. Do you know the Howell property?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—The bill is made out in behalf of Joseph Howell, son and heir, his father being dead. Was he the only heir?

Witness—No, Sir; he left two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Smith—Joseph did well in taking care of himself; he got $500 for a dock. What was it worth?

Witness—About $5.

Witness was examined at length in regard to all the claims, and told the same story throughout, that the claims were excessively extravagant, and wound up by saying he would not pay the amount awarded for the entire property in the valley.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE LORD BRIBERY CASE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—It is reported on good authority that the District Attorney will on Monday next, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, move for the trial of the indictment against George D. Lord for perjury. The prisoner has secured the services of Hon. W. A. Beach, of New-York.

TWO SCOUNDRELS FITLY PUNISHED.

Waldo E. Fuller, aged nineteen, one of the young druggists of Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue indicted for throwing vitriol over Deputy Marshals Patrick Keenan and George E. Smith, who visited the store on Sept. 4 to execute a dispossess warrant, pleaded guilty on Tuesday to assault and battery, before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Yesterday the other prisoner, Edgar C. Fuller, aged twenty-three, brother to Waldo, was brought before the Recorder, and he also pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Counsel for the prisoners read a number of affidavits setting forth the previous inoffensive character of the brothers; and, claiming that they had no intention of seriously injuring the officers, appealed to the court for a suspension of sentence. Recorder Hackett said that the statement in the original complaint did not agree with those made by counsel in his motion for abatement of punishment. The affidavit of the complainant showed that while the Marshals were engaged in the execution of their duty they were assaulted and kicked by one of the prisoners, Waldo Fuller, while his brother Edgar seized a phial of vitriol and threw its contents over them, burning their faces and clothing. The evidence would not warrant a conviction of the offense with which the prisoners stood charged—felonious assault with intent to kill—but if the vitriol thrown over the persons of the complainants had entered the eyes, the consequences would have been very serious. They had solemnly in open court admitted a grievous offense, and now counsel asked him to suspend sentence. The matter contained in the affidavits submitted by counsel was wholly insufficient to warrant the extenuation asked for. The only circumstances in favor of the prisoners was their youth and previous good character. In consideration of these facts he would mitigate the punishment which he should otherwise have imposed, and would sentence the prisoners to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A JUDGE'S UNPLEASANT DUTY.

Frederick A. Brady, aged twenty-eight, a clerk by occupation, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Bell, to answer a charge of forgery. The papers disclosed an extensive series of forgeries perpetrated on the Bankers' and Brokers' Advertising Association. Brady had forged the signature of A. R. Chisholm, President of the association, to a number of checks drawn to the order of Major P. M. Haverty, Patrick Donahue, and A. H. Bulinger, as well as several newspaper corporations, the largest of which was one for $150 drawn to the order of the *Messager Franco-Italian*. The dishonest clerk had procured and appropriated the various sums represented in these checks by forging the indorsements of the payees. Brady pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Recorder Hackett said that he regretted exceedingly the unhappy position in which the prisoner had placed himself. The court had been appealed to for mercy by the aged mother of the accused, whose head was bowed down with sorrow for the offenses of her erring son. He pitied her exceedingly, but the prisoner had admitted his guilt, and the court had a duty to perform, however unpleasant it might be. His Honor then sentenced Brady to three years and six months in the State Prison.

THE PRESCOTT HOUSE LITIGATION.

David Hexter hired the Prescott House from Charles Knox on an agreement that Knox should extend the accommodations of the hotel, and received a judgment against him for $18,163 18, for an alleged failure to perform the contract. Hexter owes Knox $5,625 for the last quarter's rent. At the time the hotel was hired Knox took a chattle mortgage on the furniture in it. Hexter applied yesterday for an injunction to restrain Knox from foreclosing this mortgage, and from evicting him by summary proceedings for non-payment of rent, mainly on the grounds that his furniture is worth where it is more than double his indebtedness to Knox, that at a forced sale it would bring but little, and that his judgment against Knox, yet unpaid, should be regarded as off-set security. He also ascribes his present difficulties to Knox's failure to complete his contract. Knox's defense is that he has a judgment against Hexter for rent for the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1871, in addition to the last quarter's rent and rent now accruing, and he asked that, if the injunction were granted, Hexter should be required to give security for his accrued and accruing indebtedness, there being no certainty that an appeal taken by Knox from the judgment obtained against him by Hexter would not be successful, and that, in any event, security ought to be given for the accruing rent. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The centennial anniversary of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated last evening with a lecture in Cooper Institute by Wendell Phillips, the receipts at the door going to the Treasury of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The attendance was fair, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Phillips, on being introduced, said the English speaking race might well join in a tribute to the most eloquent statesman that that race had given to the world in the last 200 years. To mold the present and to command the future, that was to be a statesman. O'Connell gave into Ireland's own hands the key of her destiny. Though dead, he lived to-day in the statesmanship of his work. After five centuries of subjection, the Irish race held their faith in one hand and the flag of their nation in the other, and defied all Christendom to conquer either.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE VILLE DE PARIS.

M. De Bébian, the agent in this City of the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, has received the following dispatch from Havre in regard to the accident to the Ville de Paris, of which exaggerated reports have been circulated:

> Injury slight; no one hurt; passengers landed at noon; ship safely in port; had struck quay with bow.
> (Signed.) VIAL.

Mr. Brentano (No. 39 Union square) has just received two special supplements of the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*, consisting of many fine illustrations of the scenery and people of India. The London *News* supplement is written by George Augustus Sala, and the illustrations are perhaps better than those of the *Graphic*, although we notice that in each case there has been some borrowing from a splendid work on India just published by Scribner & Co. The *News* gives a portrait of the Prince of Wales, representing him with a fine head of hair. This is carrying courtiership to an absurd point, for it is well known that the Prince of Wales' head is as bald as a billiard-ball. However, the Indian pictures are good enough, and both these special supplements will be examined with interest by the public.

BESSIE TURNER'S new story, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE; OR, THE VERDICT OF SOCIETY, is now published in the *Weekly Story Teller*, the young lady's paper, and sells immensely. Price five cents.—*Exchange.*

A NOVELTY IN BUSINESS.—While the GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, still makes one universal price of one dollar a specialty, selling goods at less than one-half the price of the same articles elsewhere, the adoption of the general average system has enabled the proprietors to add to the stock more expensive articles, such as gold and silver watches, French clocks, beautiful bronzes, inlaid writing desks, work-boxes, jewel caskets, &c., &c., all of which are sold on the general average plan for less than the original cost of manufacture or importation. New goods are being daily sent in to be sold on this plan, which insures great advantages to purchasers.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEFECTS in the OLD ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE LARGEST, grandest, and costliest oil painting in the world—the "SIEGE OF PARIS"—at the Colosseum.—*Advertisement.*

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Carte Blanche.
"Sec" and "Très Sec."
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Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

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in the dental ranks will never occur if you place your trust in SOZODONT. From youth to age it will keep the enamel of the teeth spotless and unimpaired. It has the same effect upon them that kyanization has upon wood: rendering them impervious to decay.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will relieve and often cure the consumptive. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

LEONARD—HOYT.—On the 9th, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, WILLIAM E. LEONARD to FRANKIE A., youngest daughter of Oscar Hoyt, Esq. No cards.

WILSON—LOCKWOOD.—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, WILLIAM KUMBEL WILSON and LIZZIE, daughter of John B. Lockwood, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CHILDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, HAROLD HOWARD, only child of Childe Harold and Lizzie Howard Childs, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 422 West 34th st., on Friday, Nov. 12, at 1 P. M.

DAVIES.—In London, Eng., Nov. 4, 1875, SUSANNA ELLIS WESTCOTT PAPINEAU, wife of John Try Davies, and eldest daughter of Louis J. A. Papineau, Prothonotary, Montreal.

DOUW.—At Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, VOLCKERT P. DOUW.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 125 State st., Albany.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, 1875, FRANKLIN MUMFORD DUNSCOMB, youngest son of J. M. and S. E. Dunscomb, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 450 Sackett st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

HAVENS.—Suddenly, at Washington Heights, on Nov. 9, LOUIE, son of George H. and Carrie A. Havens.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Intercession, corner 158th st. and Boulevard, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALLIDAY.—At Homewood, near New-Hamburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, THOMAS HALLIDAY, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Wappinger's Falls, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

KITCHELL.—At Hanover Neck, N. J., Nov. 9, ANNA MARIA ELY, wife of Joseph Kitchell, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Friday, Nov. 12, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Madison Depot, Morris and Essex Railroad, on the arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train from New-York.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Nov. 9, Mrs. HELEN MARTENSE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Prince, at Flatbush, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MALLABY.—At Franklin, Essex County, N. J., Tuesday, the 10th inst., THEODORE BLEECKER, son of Theodore, Jr., and Ida R. S. Mallaby, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Franklin, on Friday, 12th inst., on arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from foot of Chambers st., Erie Railway, Sitt's Station.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Nov. 9, WILLIAM G. McLAUGHLIN, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, No. 53 East 129th st., Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, WILLIS, youngest son of Mary A. and Dr. J. Lewis Smith, aged 9 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEERS.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, Nov. 9, 1875, BENJAMIN STEERS, Jr., in his 53d year.

Funeral on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

TICE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 9th inst., ISAAC P. TICE, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, William's Bridge, on Friday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

WILSON.—At San Francisco, Nov. 10, of consumption, CHARLOTTE, wife of Lieut. T. P. Wilson, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Charles De Ro, Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trademark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

CHRISTIAN UNION, THE WORLD'S GREAT NEED.—"What is Christian Union?" and "What Hinders It?" By eminent preachers of the gospel; one set of these tracts furnished gratuitously on application at T. HOLMAN'S book and job printing office, corner of Centre and White sts. Applicants by mail must inclose a two-cent stamp. Purchasers supplied at the rate of 800 pages for $1.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, a fine private library, comprising an unusually choice collection of illustrated and standard works, in fine bindings, to be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12, at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUfacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

ROCKS AHEAD, OR THE WARNINGS OF CASSANDRA.

By W. R. GREG,

Author of "Enigmas of Life," "Literary and Social Judgments." 12mo. $2.

CONTENTS—Political Rock; Economic Rock; Religious Rock; Appendix; The Mistake of Honest Democrats; Unionist Restrictions on Labor; Three Men and Three Eras—Washington, Jackson, Buchanan; United States in Recent Years.

The contents indicate not only the general topics treated, but how nearly they concern the people of this country. Mr. Greg's previous books have established his reputation as a profound, fearless thinker. "Rocks Ahead" will confirm and deepen the impression of his ability, sincerity, and claim to earnest attention.

II.

THE BIRD AND THE BELL.

By C. P. CRANCH.

A new volume of poems.

1 vol. 16mo. Beveled boards, $2.

Mr. Cranch is widely known as a poet of rare thoughtfulness, delicacy of taste, and felicity of diction. These high qualities give a peculiar value to his new book of poems, which will doubtless enlarge the circle of his readers, and enhance his reputation as a poet.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT	$2
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP	2
CHISTMAS BOOKS	2
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NEW VOLUMES OF THE ILLUSTRATED MELROSE WAVERLEY AND GADSHILL DICKENS.

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TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST.
By R. H. DANA.
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A new edition of this remarkably popular book which fascinates old and young alike with its novel incidents and its charming style.

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Special Agents for J. R. Osgood & Co.'s publications.

A NEW NOVEL BY JULIE P. SMITH. "Courting and Farming," by the author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," "Ten Old Maids," &c., is ready this week. Price $1 75.
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EIGHT COUSINS.

What an American literary weekly says of it:
From the (New-York) Nation.

*It strikes us as a very ill-chosen sort of entertainment to set before children. * * * It is all prose, and, to our sense, rather vulgar prose.*

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*Miss Alcott is always welcome, not only to the boys and girls she has taken under her special patronage, but also to their elders. * * * Miss Alcott's stories are thoroughly healthy, full of racy fun and humor, even when she is teaching some extra hard task which must be learned and accomplished. * * * We can recommend "The Eight Cousins" as an entertaining and healthy story.*

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JULIE P. SMITH'S NEW NOVEL. A capital new novel, entitled "Courting and Farming," by the author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," "Ten Old Maids," &c., is ready this week. Price $1 75.
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READY TO-DAY:
DRAWN FROM LIFE.
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With twenty illustrations by "Phiz."
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.
12mo, cloth. Price $1 50.
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40,000 COPIES. Nearly 40,000 copies have been sold of Julie P. Smith's novels, "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," "Ten Old Maids," &c. Her new book, "Courting and Farming," is ready this week. Price $1 75.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The friends of
WILLIAM H. KELLY,
GEORGE Y. WHITSON,
MICHAEL CREGAN,
and
PETER WOODS
will assemble at the corner of 20th st. and 1st av. on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to serenade and pay their respects to them.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st.
HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) Nov. 10, was very large, the audience being called out by the unusually long list of sales noticed to take place. The transactions were of an interesting character, and quite a large amount of property was disposed of. The following is a review of the day's business:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at an Assignee sale, by order of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., Assignee of Messrs. Kirchner & Oekill, sold City real estate as follows: One five-story brick house, (renting for $200 per month,) with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, between Worth and Park streets, sold for $20,337 to John J. Burchell, the owner of a mortgage on the property; two five-story brick houses, (renting for $400 per month,) with lots each 25 by 75, Nos. 827 and 829 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street, and one five-story brick house, (renting for $100 per month,) with lot 25 by 50, No. 500 West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue, in rear of above, sold together in one parcel to Mr. Burchell for $45,187 in the aggregate; one five-story brick house, (renting for $150 per month,) with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 325 East Sixtieth street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue, sold for $15,780, to George F. Thomas; two four-story brick houses, with lots each 24 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 19.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, sold one to Mr. Burchell for $10,881, and the other to B. C. Thornell for $10,851, and one four-story brick house, (renting for $75 per month,) with lot 25 by 91.9, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue, sold for $9,842 to B. F. Trask. The houses and lots Nos. 319, 321, and 323 East Sixtieth street noticed for sale at the same auction, were withdrawn.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, sold the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 98.9 feet deep, (owned by Mr. Brokaw, of Brokaw Brothers,) No. 45 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, for $39,250, to Charles C. Hastings. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, an old one-story brick iron-foundry, with plot 177.6 by 100 by 98.9 by 20 by 78.9 by 80, located on Second avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street, for $68,000, to J. J. and H. J. Burchell, plaintiffs in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Superior Court foreclosure decree, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, disposed of a brick church with plot, 75 by 100, on East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, for $15,700, the buyer being M. Eidlitz.

S. A. Steele, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story iron-front store and tenement, with lot 25 by 75, No. 975 First avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Fifty-fourth street, for $10,000 to Cornelia K. Mylius, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

B. P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, M. A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick store and tenement with plot, 150 by 115.9, situate on Gouverneur street, north-west corner of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $10,060, the purchaser being Christopher Fine.

The total value of property sold reached the sum of $255,828.

The remaining auctions of the day announced were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, east of Third avenue, *sine die*; sale by same auctioneer of one lot on East Seventy-first street, and four lots on East Seventy-second street, all east of Second avenue, Nov. 17; sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a house and lot on West Fifty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, Nov. 17; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of lots on Prescott avenue and Nichols place, Dyckman estate, Nov. 17; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two houses and lots on East Fifty-sixth street, west of First avenue, Nov. 23; sale by D. M. Seaman of the leasehold premises No. 737 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street, Nov. 24, and sale by George H. Scott of four lots on East Ninety-second street, north-east corner of Fifth avenue, Dec. 8.

The partition sale of Brooklyn and New-Utrecht building lots held in Brooklyn on Tuesday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and V. K. Stevenson, Jr., resulted in the sale of all the property billed, some 800 lots in all, for $37,011 in the aggregate. The prices realized were very low, and may be termed almost nominal, as the purchasers were parties in interest. A detailed report of the transaction will be found appended.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale under the direction of Mr. Jacob Weart, of the very valuable business property, Nos. 104 and 106 Chambers street, south-west corner of Church, embracing two lots, each 25 by 75, with two five-story brown-stone front houses, covering same, thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 417, 419, and 421 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 225 feet east of First avenue, comprising three lots, together in size 75 by 98.9, with one three-story brick factory, (used as an iron foundry,) one two-story brick stable, one one-story brick building, and a frame building thereon.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 102.2, with improvements, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 four-story brick house and lot No. 27 Mulberry st., w. s., between Worth and Park sts., lot 25x74	$20,337
2 five-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 827 and 829 10th av., s. w. corner of 55th st., and 1 five-story brick house and lot No. 500 West 55th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., in rear of above; avenue lots each 25x75, street lot 25x50; sold in one parcel	45,187
1 five-story brick house and lot No. 325 East 60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	15,780
1 four-story brick house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 19.6 ft. n. of 122d st., lot 24x75	10,881
1 four-story brick house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 43.6 ft. n. of 122d st., adjoining above, lot same size	10,851
1 four-story brick house and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x91.9	9,842

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 45 e. 25th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 25x98.9, house 60 ft. deep	$39,250
1 one-story brick iron foundry (old) and plot, 2d av., s. e. corner of 29th st., plot 177.6x100x98.9x20x78.9x80	68,000

By James M. Miller.

1 brick church and plot e. 57th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington av., plot 75x100	$15,700

By S. A. Steele.

1 five-story iron front store, tenement, and lot, No. 975 1st av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 54th st., lot 25x75	$10,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story brick store, tenement, and lot, Gouverneur st., n. w. corner of Courtlandt av., plot 150x115.9	$10,000

BROOKLYN SALES.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 lot corner Franklin av. and Crown st.; E. Place	$780
23 lots on Carroll and Crown sts., near Washington av.; John Monsell	9,650
12 lots on President st., 100 ft. from Classon av.; Mrs. Stevenson	7,080
9 lots on Degraw st., 100 ft. from Classon av.; Mrs. Stevenson	3,300
10 lots on Union st. and Classon av.; John Monsell	5,700
23 acres, 400 lots, in town of New-Utrecht, on 83d, 84th, 85th, and 86th sts., 13th, 14th, and 15th avs	4,934
22 acres, 350 lots, in town of New-Utrecht, on 84th, 85th, 86th, and 87th sts., 3d, 4th, and 5th avs	5,567

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

38th st., s. s., 229.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x84; Maria Mulock to George Gerhardt and others	$7,000
Robbins av., s. e. s., 150 ft. e. of Uncas st., 25x105, 23d Ward; George Schneider and wife to Barbara Sanderaf	4,000
Hudson st., No. 539½, (leasehold) Bailey Brown to Charles E. Null	nom.
14th st., s. s., 176.8½ ft. e. of Broadway, 24x100.4; Chester Lamb to Betty Spiegelberg	24,000
136th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th av., 100x99.11; Louis G. C. Hilderbrandt to Charles F. F. Ahrens	12,000
Lexington av., n. e. corner 39th st., 23x65; P. H. Fay and wife to William Simpson, Jr.	21,250
135th st., s. s., New Boulevard to Hudson River x half block; Pauline Bucking and husband to Charles J. Osborn	114,400
Spruce st., n. e. s., 78.8 ft. w. of Gold st., irregular; Henry Bucking and wife to same	32,000
17th st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; same to same	8,000
135th st., n. s., 430 ft. w. of 11th av., 140x450.8, irregular; also 135th st., 400 ft. w. of 11th av., 30x140, to Hudson River, irregular; also 135th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x161.3⅝x irregular; Pauline Bucking and husband to same	76,600
1st av., s. w. corner of 31st st., 25x75; also 1st. av., s. e. corner of 31st st., 100x98.9x irregular; also 31st st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; Nathaniel Burchell and wife to John J. Burchell	80,000
31st st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; same to same	33,000
Delancey st., n. e. corner of Norfolk st., 26x51.8; William Siegel to Bertha Levy	4,467
78th st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; John Trageser and wife to William Klauser	6,400
Hudson st., s. e. corner of Leonard st., 57x100.7; Augustus C. Beckstein and wife to William L. Loew	68,500
13d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; John C. Donnelly and wife to Josiah Macy, Jr.	72,000
Same property; Augustus F. Holly and wife to John C. Donnelly	35,000
135th st., s. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 50x100, (23d Ward;) Margaret Tresteo and husband to Stephen K. Mattison	12,000
Riverside av., s. e. corner of 78th st., 130.3½x102.2, irregular; John A. C. Gray and wife to William T. Blodgett	nom.
175th st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x134.6; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Felix J. O'Neil	2,925
6th av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 45th st., 20 by 60; John Scott to David Miller	26,000
64th st., n. s., 230.4 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.10x100.5; same to same	18,000
38th st., s. s., 251.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 14x98.9; George McCluskey and others, Executors, to Andrew B. Hines	15,000
Rock st., n. s., and Forest st., Twenty-fourth Ward; Cyrus Cleveland and wife to Anna M. C. Barnes	nom.
5th av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 47th st., 27.6x100, leasehold; Ambie Beedy to Mary E. Baxter	$5,000

LEASE RECORDED.

No. 137 Greene st., 2 years; James Dedyer to G. Trivire	$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN estate, five-story iron building, near Broadway and Broome st., corner property; is now well rented, and adapted for any wholesale business. Call at once and get a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, for Winter or longer, large and small dwellings at greatly reduced rates. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE.—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price reasonable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

$10,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house; eight minutes from ferry; would exchange for lumber. Address J. M., No. 122 Lee av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

PROPERTY ON NEWTOWN CREEK, LONG ISLAND.—For sale, a valuable piece of property on Newtown Creek, with substantial brick building thereon 40x80; lot 62½ feet dock frontage by 396 deep. This eligible piece of property, which is free from incumbrance, is suitable for manufacturing or other business purposes, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.—Twenty-three acres; only ten minutes walk from the depot; water, gas, Police, &c.; stone house and stone stable; fine views of the Sound; do not fail to ask about it now. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

IN EAST NEW-YORK—FOR SALE OR EXchange for Harlem or Westchester property, four full lots, two houses, store, large show windows, shade and fruit trees; six lines of cars stop close by. Apply to owner, No. 449 West 33d st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, a bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in John street, between Jay and Bridge streets, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., all the real and personal property known as Rowe's Oil Works, in said city, to wit.: First, the four lots of land lying on the northerly side of said John street, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and two hundred feet in depth on each side, together with the mill, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for crushing linseed, and the wharf adjoining the said lots and extending about two hundred and thirty feet into the East River; second, the five other lots of land lying on the southerly side of said John street, opposite to the said four lots, and extending through the block southerly to Plymouth street, containing together fifty feet in front on John street and seventy-two feet in front on Plymouth street, with all the buildings, machinery, and fixtures thereon, lately used for boiling, packing, storing, and weighing linseed-oil; third, the two other lots of land, unimproved, lying on said southerly side of John street, adjoining the last-mentioned parcel of five lots, on the westerly side thereof, containing together fifty feet in front and rear and ninety feet in depth on each side; fourth, all the personal property, fixtures, furniture, tools, and utensils in and about the said works and belonging thereto.

The said parcel of four lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $40,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of five lots will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000, held by the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and free and clear of all other incumbrances; and the said parcel of two lots will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. For maps, descriptions, catalogues, &c., apply, on and after November 15 next, to the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n11-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON MADISON AV. AND EAST 53D ST., AND LOTS ON 65TH AND 120TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—The superb cabinet-finish dwelling No. 1 East 53d st., near 5th av., being four stories, brown stone, 25x60 feet, and two-story extension 20 x25 feet; is finished on first and second floors in the highest style of decorative cabinet art; dining-room and hall are handsomely wainscoted, contains all the latest improvements, handsome buffet in dining-room, and mirrors in every room on first and second floors. Lot 25x100.5.

MADISON AVENUE, NORTH-EAST CORNER FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—This dwelling is also first-class, high stoop; cabinet finished on first and second; has every convenience, and contains elegant marble mantel mirrors over wash-basins, and double wardrobes in front and rear; size, 20 feet 5 inches by 68 feet, including extension. Lot 85 feet.

EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Eight lots, south side, 100 feet east Madison av., each 25x100.5, and are in the midst of first-class improvements.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Three full lots, south side, 125 feet west 8th av.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Fifteen full lots, north side, 150 feet west of Grand Boulevard. This ground is high, and overlooks Central Park and North River.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,

NOS. 104 AND 106 CHAMBERS ST.,
South-west corner of Church st.,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 11,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Jacob Weart, Trustee.

The stores are five-story brown-stone, are each 25 by 75 feet, have basements and sub-cellars, and are in good order throughout. Leases all expire in February and May next, except for the lofts in No. 106.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,600. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

DWELLING AND STORE ON BROADWAY TO RENT.—No. 838 Broadway.—The upper part is arranged in flats, with kitchen and twelve rooms; store and basement; high ceilings and plate-glass front; size 26 by 75 feet, with rear entrance. Rent for dwelling, $2,250. It is in fine order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent $22 50 per month; keys with Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished house; complete in every department; furnace, gas, &c.; spacious grounds; near depot; terms moderate; location unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.
Less than four quarts, 35c. per quart.
Four quarts or more, 30c. per quart.
Large quantities, 25c. per quart.
Charlotte Russe, 50c. per quart.
Small Charlotte Russe, 75c. per dozen.
Wine jelly, 50c. per quart.
Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.
J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

made from pure Cream; known to be the best and always the cheapest. Parties, weddings, and other entertainments using five gallons, 25 Cents per Quart. CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious, 72c. per dozen. DEPOTS, NOS. 305 4TH AV., AND 1,264 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, In large variety and grades. **W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.** Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, FUR AND BUFFALO ROBES. The EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are closing out their immense stock at retail at the wholesale list.

STABLE, NO. 154 WEST 29TH ST.—THREE stalls on ground floor; well arranged, neat, small stable; rent $750. Also good stable, No. 115 East 22d st., six stalls and three rooms; rent $1,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av., a German lady, recently arrived, wishes a situation as a lady's companion; willing to teach the German language; also, a number of select Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic servants, for every capacity, are waiting now for situations.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPING for the Winter wish to secure a situation in a private family in the City for a most competent and respectable waitress and chamber-maid. Address for three days, W., Post Office Box No. 230, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—To get good servants for City or country, at very reduced wages; for good reliable help of all kinds, cooks, house-workers, German girls, &c., to suit all. At the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., can be engaged well-recommended servants for all capacities, males and females.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing by the day, or take work home; good reference; wages reasonable. Call at No. 657 2d av., near 36th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out by the day house-cleaning, washing, and ironing, or will take work home; good reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., near 36th st., second floor, room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant, to do light chamber-work, and is willing to assist with ironing, or would assist with house-work in a small family; best references. Call for two days at No. 479 West 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 220 East 21st st., a few doors from 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 132 East 26th st., corner of Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, and to assist with waiting and washing. Call at No. 301 East 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young woman as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference from last place. Apply at No. 40 West 13th st., rear, first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING and Ironing, or as Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl, with very good reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 439 West 13th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, faithful, and competent girl; is amiable and industrious; has from two to six years' references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 248 West 41st st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as chamber-maid; would assist with fine washing; is an excellent laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 645 6th av., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl as chamber-maid and waitress; one who understands her business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work or mind children; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 235 East 37th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chamber-maid, chamber-work and plain sewing, or to mind children; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 21st st., near 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN CHAMber-maid and waitress; highly recommended; in the City or short distance in the country. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 39 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman "whom we know," would like a place in a private family; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for C. R.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend as a thorough family cook; also refers to last employer; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread and biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for A. T.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as a good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or will do the cooking and washing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking; is a good baker; can do boning and larding; has excellent references; takes care of her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, desserts, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has two years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch girl; understands her business well; is not afraid of work; in City or country; wants a permanent place for moderate wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 36th st., top bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, AND DO PLAIN washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 121 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; two and a half years in last place. Call at present employer's, No. 245 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at 211 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; understands soups, game, and pastry; willing to assist in coarse washing; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., Room No. 10.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a small private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent baker; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THORoughly understands cooking in all its branches; makes all kinds of soups and jellies; boning and larding; all pastries; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; or in a small private family, or as laundress; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can do fluting and puffing; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; understands soups and pastry; excellent bread and biscuit maker; City reference. Address M. O., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, and pastry; for private or boarding house. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 24th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain cook and assist in washing in a private family; a good home rather than wages; good reference. Apply at No. 426 West 36th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will take charge of milk and butter; best references. Apply at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City reference from last place. Address D. G., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; can serve French cooking, if desired; best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY two respectable Protestant girls; the one as first-class cook; the other as nurse and seamstress; best of reference. Call at No. 10 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references from last place. Apply at No. 133 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 287 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; has the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; understands her business perfectly; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 312 West 40th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CITY OR COUNTRY. —By a neat, tidy, competent, industrious girl; has very satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 109 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 240 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 929 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; good reference. Apply at No. 132 East 26th st., corner of Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE ENGAGEments by the day or week; several years in a first-class French house; all the latest patterns; reference. Address D. E., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS cutter, fitter, and trimmer; will engage by the day; old dresses made over; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; references. Call at 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as dress-maker; understands the business in all branches; work taken home, lower than can be found in the City; reference given. Address No. 587 7th av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few ladies by the month, week, or day. Call or address Catharine R. Forbes, 493 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish housekeeper; competent to take entire supervision of a first-class private family; City or country; highest references. Call at No. 41 Lexington av., corner 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman in a private family or institution; will be found reliable and experienced in all branches of household duties; references from former employer. Address E. M. C., No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF first-class qualifications as housekeeper in a private family or boarding-house; wages secondary. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; five years' reference. Apply at No. 728 5th av., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl; does not speak much English; can do nice washing and ironing and plain cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT, WILLING girl of twenty-two, for general work; is willing, obliging, and a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuits; is ready for the country and will go at once; understands milk and butter; wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 323 East 24th st. Ring top bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private American family; is a first-class washer and ironer and good plain cook; lived fourteen years in one place and one year in another; refers to both. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTant girls, to do the work of a small family; both willing to work together; have good City reference; no cards. Call at No. 548 9th av., near 40th st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, speaking English; she is very neat, willing, and agreeable; a good plain cook; first-class washer. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a private family, or cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, WILLING, competent girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a small private family; good recommendation. Call at No. 757 2d av., between 41st and 42d sts.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman to do house-work, in City or country, in small family; has good reference. Call at No. 30 Greenwich av., rear, second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at No. 40 West 48th st., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who perfectly understands her business, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; can be well recommended. Address M. M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced French dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' finery; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for E. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands fluting, puffing, polishing, French caps, laces, and flannels; best City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; wages moderate; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 312 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant American woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do up fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would take a few gentlemen's or families' washing at home, or would go out by the day; understands French fluting. Call at No. 571 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WIDOW WOMAN solicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence; thoroughly reliable; good reference. Call at No. 929 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; learned in a French laundry; is not afraid to work; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMilies' washing solicited at her home; best City reference from those she works for at present. Address Laundress, No. 233 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a small private family. Call at present employer's, No. 78 Irving place.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO AN ELDERLY or invalid lady; has had much experience in sick room; satisfactory City reference; can be recommended. Address for two days No. 20 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman who is kind and attentive to children; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; has also acted as lady's maid; can dress hair; very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; best references from last place; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 774 2d av., between 41st and 42d sts., in the dye store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse; can take full charge of young children; is an excellent hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or will do chamber-work. Call at No. 148 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid; best City references. Call for two days at No. 305 East 60th st., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take entire charge of a baby from its birth and assist with chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 161 Madison av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 915 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to wet nurse, or a walking child. Call at No. 332 East 34th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take full charge and bring it up on the bottle, or larger children; is competent to take care of them in sickness; is a good, plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call for two days at No. 34 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse or grown children, and light chamber-work; capable of taking care of an invalid; City or country; best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING NO English; can take care of an infant; does plain sewing; is neat and agreeable; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE—NURSE, &c.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; one to take charge of an infant, the other to take care of growing children; English Protestants; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT TRUSTWORTHY girl as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up by the bottle, or would take charge of growing children and sew; City reference. Call at No. 324 5th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REliable young girl to take care of children and do chamber-work, or chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., front room, one stairs up.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress, who has first-class reference, for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR invalid's nurse, (American;) is now disengaged, and would like to make an engagement; first-class references. Call or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, REspectable woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to leave the City. Call or address Nurse, No. 1,142 2d av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; IS capable of taking entire care of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; best of reference. Call at No. 311 East 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby on the bottle; has four years' City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, Protestant, to take care of children in a private family; ten years' good City reference. Call or address No. 140 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY respectable lady, with first class testimonials, as monthly nurse. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS competent of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; first-class City reference. Address or call at No. 785 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very respectable and quiet girl; can operate on different machines, and prepares and cuts children's and ladies' plain suits; would do the chamber-work. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—TO go out by the day or week; is a thorough dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; best reference; terms moderate. Address M. H., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or to take care of children, or any work by which to secure a home; good references. Address No. 748 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid; understands all family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Call or address through post No. 315 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; or would go out by the day; City reference. Address No. 113 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or to take care of children, or any work by which to secure a home; good references. Address No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work, or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, MIDDLE-aged, in a private family as good seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 201 West 24th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, THIRteen years old, to take care of a child or make herself useful; wages no object, but a good home. Apply to her home, Meadows, No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Laundress and Chamber-maid.—By a neat and tidy, willing, obliging young woman; would take a place as laundress, (flutes, puffs, &c.;) an experienced chamber-maid; understands waiting; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED GIRL who understands her duties; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glassware, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; will do chamber-work if required; two years and a half City reference from her last place. Address Waitress, Box 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress, or take care of grown children, and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 162 East 33d st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, for a waitress whom she can highly recommend. Call for three days at No. 24 West 48th st.

MALES.

BUTLER—OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—SINGLE; has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; highest City reference, &c.; a trustworthy man. Address James M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address W. H., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WAITER, OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, speaking English and German, as first-class cook, waiter, or valet; no objection to travel; best City references. Address No. 152 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, reliable, single man, Scotch; thoroughly experienced driver in City or country; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; first-class City references. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate. Call on or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or employer, No. 299 Madison av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man (English) who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver and good groom; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; best references. Address V., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man; single; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; tend furnace; willing and obliging; wages moderate; good City reference. Address T. M., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN FURnish first-class references for the past fifteen years; left on account of family going to Europe; would take a good country place. Address P. B., 1,350 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—GOOD DRIVER IN CITY OR country, by an industrious and respectable colored man; good City reference. Call or address F. W., No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS five years' City reference from last employer. Call or address W. S., No. 37 West 43d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer; is a good, careful driver; no objection to the country. Address D. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF THOROUGH experience, whose character can bear the strictest investigation; seven years' best City references. Apply to or address Martin, No. 215½ West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business and can furnish the best of references. Address J. R. D., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man as coachman and gardener, with two years' reference; one who can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address for two days W. F., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly good City driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. G., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; no incumbrance; understands his duties well; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; willing and civil; City or country; satisfactory City references. Address H., No. 23 Columbia place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) as coachman and gardener, or to work on farm; can milk, and is not afraid to work; is willing and obliging; wages no object to a steady place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (single,) whom he can highly recommend; will be discharged in a few days. Address J. C., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PROTESTant; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. B., No. 1,588 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; is a good, capable driver, sober, honest, and industrious; fourteen years' reference. Apply to George N. Ferguson & Son, San Francisco Stables, No. 120 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; thoroughly excellent City reference. Address J. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Call on or address Andrew, (present employer,) 196 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS WELL acquainted with the City and a good driver; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address C. L., No. 4 East 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, reliable Protestant man; has eight years' first-class reference; can be seen for two days at his last employer's. Address Coachman, P. R., No. 131 East 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTman and servant, or waiter in a private family; eighteen months' reference. Address T. Norris, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no children;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eighteen years' experience; best references. Call on or address L. W., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—TO GO SOUTH TO PLANT TRUCK for Northern Markets by a gardener of twenty five years' experience; is acclimated and knows his business; also flat ditching. Address for this month, Southern Gardener, Flushing, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, who understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best City reference. Call or address T. N. J., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; also of steam and hot-air furnaces; willing and obliging; good City and country reference. Address H. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-eight, experienced in the care of the sick, as night nurse or watcher, or any other service of responsibility; can give the best reference. Address Reliable, No. 308 West 23d st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, with a good recommendation from his last employer, as porter in a store, or would take care of furnace. Call at or address No. 263 West 47th st., in rear. James Johnson.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A trustworthy Protestant man as watchman or anything respectable; can furnish the best of City references; is a plain writer, and is very handy, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with good City reference, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address M. B., No. 113 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER WHO KNOWS HIS work; has four first families in the City to refer to; is single, and of the English Church. Address H. S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS lived many years in England; will be disengaged in a few days; will be recommended by his present employer. Address H. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN GIVE perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FIRST-class Protestant young man, (Swede;) excellent City references. Address Swedish Waiter, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter; ten years' reference. Call on or address, for three days, J. P. G., No. 138 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City reference. Address C. B., No. 121 West 33d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORoughly competent young man, who will be found trustworthy and a good, obliging servant; has first-class reference from former employers, who can be seen in town. Address, for two days, J. W. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (IS A Protestant) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address W. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from last employer; City or country; can be seen for two days. Address W. B., No. 886 6th av., in drug store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has had great experience in the service; good City reference. Address J. A., No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 223 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WRITER.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN SOME OFFICE to do writing. Address Miss Agners, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 2d....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st.... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d. 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th........ 10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th..... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th.. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th.... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th..... 7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR SALE

OF

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50. FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

ALSO

FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED CLOAKS.

SEAL SACQUES AT $100 & $110

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
ALSO
MISSES' and BOYS' SUITS, from two years old upward, at equally low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.

Elegant and Immense Stock

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FINE UNDERWEAR,

AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.

BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE.

OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

RICH CABINET FURNITURE

WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT

AT ONCE,

AT AND UNDER COST, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway, Corner 20th st.

Economy in Shoes.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.,

ARE SELLING

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.
LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.
CHILDREN'S GOOD-FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.
HAND-MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
LIGHT WARM OVERSHOES in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF

Black Cashmere Silks,

WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 8,

300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
GOOD QUALITIES AT 87 1-2c. AND $1.
ALSO
COLORED SILKS AT $1 AND $1 25.

Broadway and 20th St.,
Grand and Chrystie Sts.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Exposition of Winter millinery TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 10, 11.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESMEN; good business men will receive unusually large salaries. J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; also, a man waiter, neat and tidy in his work. Apply only between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 785 5th av., near 63d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. APPLY at No. 48 East 34th st., Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER; must have good City references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS BOOK NO. 17,957, ISSUED BY NORTH River Savings Bank; finder please leave at bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24
*RUSSIA ...WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60, $80 and $100, Gold.
STEERAGE	$28, Currency.

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE	THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE	THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols	Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier	Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, Dec. 9

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents**, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER..... Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND...Nov. 27
MOSEL..... Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall;)

ETNA	Nov. 10.
ANDES	Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS	Nov. 25.
CLARIBEL	Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION	Saturday, Nov. 13
SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, Nov. 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL.
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS; TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.........Nov. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO.........Dec. 29
OTHELLO.........Dec. 15 | HINDOO.........Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING	Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA	Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA	Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO	Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA	Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7:30, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST., Has one large suite, with private bath-room, and some upper rooms. Also, in her up-town house, NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., A very elegantly-furnished parlor floor and one large room on second floor; with or without private table in both houses.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a handsomely-furnished room, second floor, front, (southern exposure,) with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c., to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location pleasant, and in every respect a desirable home. Apply at No. 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A commodious and handsomely-furnished parlor, bay window, southern exposure, with side room connecting, closets, bath; private table, or without board. Address MARLEY, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with handsomely-furnished rooms and good board; location on Murray Hill, near Madison av. Address J. L. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED HOUSES for the Winter or year, or elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, will save time and labor by applying at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and first-class in all its appointments; references.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS offered in elegantly-furnished private residence just opened as first-class boarding-house; second and third floors en suite; fourth floor for gentlemen.

THE MISSES ENSWORTH, FORMERLY of No. 22 Union square, having taken the house No. 26 West 22d st., have one or two suites of rooms for families, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK, REAR OPEN 43D ST.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a few rooms with board; house heated; pleasant home, excellent location; elevated railroad station, 21st st. and 9th av.; also stages and cars near by; terms moderate. No. 460 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXPECTEDLY vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 406 West 22d st., will accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms, with board; unexceptionable references will be given and required.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE LEADING boarding-houses. Full particulars of vacancies free. Choice floors, with private table, &c. GEORGE D. HANKINS, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms to let, with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Medium-sized front room for gentleman, with first-class board, also, two gentlemen for table board.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a large third story front and hall room connecting; excellent board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SINGLE or en suite, in the best houses and the best locations, at reduced prices. Apply at FREE DIRECTORY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310, EAST.—ELEGANT second floor front, with hall room adjoining, if needed; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; table unexceptionable; terms moderate.

THIRD STORY FRONT HALL ROOM, with board, to a gentleman in an American family of adults; only a few taken. No. 216 West 37th st. Reference.

A LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM TO RENT on second story; table first class; modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 280 4th av., near 22d st.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms to let with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

$17 PER WEEK FOR TWO, FOR large front room, well furnished, with good board; hot and cold water, heat; small family; house and location first-class. No. 212 West 43d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST., second floor, four large rooms, handsomely furnished, large bath; with or without private table; also room for gentleman.

FIVE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table, if preferred; also two elegant rooms on third floor. Call at No. 41 West 29th st.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or separate, with board; private table if desired; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and families; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS AND superior board in private family at No. 34 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOM, BATH, &c., for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—MRS. EATON'S.—JUST VACATED, a suite of rooms, second floor, front, with board.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, second floor, front, with or without board; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, with board, in private family; occupied for five years by family leaving for Europe.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED room, with first-class board, for three persons, $35 per week; also hall room for gentleman, $10 per week.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

MRS. M. RUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH st., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND superior accommodations, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st. References.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; strictly first-class board.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with board; also others; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board; references required.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—SECOND FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with private table.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF FRIENDS, TEN IN NUMBER, three gentlemen and their wives and four daughters—desire board for the Winter, commencing Dec. 1, in a private family in first-class neighborhood; terms must be reasonable and references given and required. Address for three days NEW-JERSEY HOMESTEAD COMPANY, No. 95 Liberty st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Quiet home for the Winter by a gentleman doing business in New-York; good large room, fire, and gas; private family; near railroad depot. Address S. W., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—ON 5TH AV. OR IMMEDIATE VICINITY an entire second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms, for five persons, A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, ample closets and adjoining bath-room, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, second floor, front, (Southern exposure;) with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location pleasant, and in every respect a desirable home. Apply at 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for housekeeping or a party of gentlemen; also, a hall bedroom, suitable for one gentleman, at very reasonable prices. No. 122 Varick st., corner of Dominick.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT TO a gentleman, a comfortable and nicely-furnished room, without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

NO. 35 MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE Square.—A very desirable room, with ample closet room and bath; suitable for a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman.

A GENTEEL FAMILY WILL RENT FEW rooms low; references. Address Q. R. X., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single and double, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM for single gentlemen, $12 for one, or $18 for two; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 258 WEST 46TH ST.—TO LET—A NICELY-furnished hall room, with closet, fire, and gas; on parlor floor, front; $2 50 per week.

NO. 31 WEST 35TH ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, in a private family, two large rooms; one on second floor, $10 a week; one on third floor, $6.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE American family in exchange for the use of a nearly new four round-corner piano. Address PIANO, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms, with board for the Winter, at Orange, N. J., five minutes from Brick Church Depot. Address J., Orange Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GOLD BONDS.

The holders of the gold bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company are requested to call at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York, and sign an agreement dated Nov. 4, 1875, and to deposit their bonds in the Metropolitan National Bank, receiving a certificate for the same. This agreement secures to the bondholders signing it their proper interest in the property if purchased by the committee under the foreclosure proceedings. As early action is desirable, holders of bonds living out of the City, are requested to authorize their correspondents in the City to act for them.

JNO. W. ELLIS,
JNO. T. MARTIN,
A. M. WHITE,
GEO. W. SENEY,
H. A. V. POST,
} Committee of Gold Mortgage Bondholders.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1875.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.
MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Boston City 5 per cent. Water Loan Bonds,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FOR SALE BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage land-grant bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company is called to be held at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE Bonds, current or in default, or any other description of indebtedness, claims, or liens, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bought by C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—City and Brooklyn. Apply to the PURDY ESTATE, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

WANTED—BY A TUNER, OF TWENTY YEARS' experience, pianos to tune at $1 each; guaranteed. Address STANLEY, Box No. 162 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,
With a
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS UNPRECEDENTED IN COMPLETENESS.

GEORGE D'ALROY	Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES (his original character)	Mr. GEORGE HONEY

By special arrangement with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.

CAPTAIN HAWTREE	Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON	Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES	Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES	Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR	Mme. PONISI

First CASTE Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30.

The representations of CASTE are necessarily limited to TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND-OPERA.
Director........AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
Twelfth Subscription Night.
Auber's charming romantic opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.
THEODORE WACHTEL........as........Fra Diavolo
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock,
Weber's romantic opera, in four acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ.

Mlle. PAPPENHEIM, Mlle. KUSTER, Mr. MILDER, Mr. FASSBENDER, Mr. GUNZBURGER, &c., in the cast.

POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.

Box seats, $1 50. Admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats;) family circle, 50 cents.

EVENING PRICES—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents.

MONDAY, Nov. 15—MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19—POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.

Seats can be secured for next week at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL,
5th av. and 18th st.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

First appearance in New-York of the illustrious pianist and composer,
HANS VON BULOW,
who will commence a series of
PIANOFORTE CONCERTS
in this City, the first of which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
the occasion of the inauguration of the magnificent
CHICKERING MUSIC HALL.

The orchestral accompaniment to be by a band of FORTY-FIVE carefully selected instrumentalists.

CONDUCTOR........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

RESERVED SEATS, $2, NOW FOR SALE at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 26 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING pianos are used by VON BULOW.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

ENGAGED, AT $800 PER WEEK,
THE CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
and WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.
The new, novel, and extraordinary sensation,
THE CEN-10-IAL TEN.
A new and original Local Drama entitled
THREE TRAMPS; OR, THE CONFIDENCE MEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

LECTURE COURSE.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.
ALFRED P. BURBANK,
The popular Reader and Delineator.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the hall.
W. O. WILKINSON will preside at the organ.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT in aid of the CAMP CHAPEL MISSION, by the IRVING DRAMATIC CLUB, assisted by the celebrated pianiste Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, Miss A. BEARE (contralto), and the MOZART MUSICAL UNION (amateur), on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Temple, Windsor Hotel, and No. 33 Union Square.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,
LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinee.

MAX MARETZEK IS NOW DAILY AT THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., or at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. B.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.

Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GREENWICH INSTITUTE, GREENWICH, CONN.—A thorough English and Classical School in a beautiful location; high, central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarding pupils; no day scholars; two vacancies. HARRY PECK, Principal.

TH. DELOUEST HAS OPENED A CLASS OF French, as he formerly did, at Mercantile Library, in the daytime for ladies, in the evening for gentlemen; private lessons. Apply at No. 1,147 Broadway.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day School for young ladies, No 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 220 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JACK & SWENY is this day dissolved.
A. JACK.
W. H. SWENY.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

THE MANAGERS OF THE FAIR IN aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the HEBREW CHARITY FAIR will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:

JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st. | MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.

H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AND NEW MANAGEMENT.

Recently arrived, per steamer France, the superb military pageant, produced by the combined efforts of thirty leading Parisian artists for a year, and covering 20,000 feet of canvas,

THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

A Noble and Impressive Triumph of Pictorial Art.

Delighted thousands have already pronounced it a marvel of Realistic Grandeur and an unparalleled Feast of Vision.

The extensive and attractive promenades and salons of the Colosseum are open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., daily, and the exhibitions are continuous.

SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY DAY.
SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY NIGHT.

Admission to Colosseum, 50 cents; no "extras."

P. S.—Bring opera or field-glasses. Close scrutiny improves the work.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2,
FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, One Dollar.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"		Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG,	Christmas Oratorio	Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.		
SYMPHONY NO. 8, in F, op. 93		Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER		Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.		
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"		Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.		

Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY,

Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday matinee. Harry Macarthy, the Reynolds Brothers, Sappho, the Hancell Troupe, Alice Ross and Ed. Murray, the Siegrist Boys, W. Henry Rice, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, Sanford and Wilson, Jennie Morgan, T. M. Hengler, Charles Worley, and all of

TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP........Stage Director

LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 10 and 11,
THE RIVALS,
with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as....Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
and the full strength of the regular company.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
NEW LECTURE, "BLUNDERS,"
ASSOCIATION HALL, 4th av. and 23d st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 23.
Tickets for sale at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st., and Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON. TO-DAY.

Series of twelve TALKS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE to ladies, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., at hall in DECKER BROTHER'S BUILDING, No. 33 Union square. Tickets, 50 cents; at the door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons.

Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS the Kindergarten system and object teaching, and who is very successful in interesting scholars in study, desires one more pupil. Address Upton, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY who has just graduated would like a situation as visiting governess; best of reference. Address Miss K. L., Box No. 901 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 100 East 23d st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 90 West 27th st., New-York.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.

201st to 208th TIME OF LED ASTRAY, Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorites: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. J. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE. Seats secured ten days in advance.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, with the most magnificent scenes and appointments ever put on this stage, Ernest Blum and J. Steele MacKaye's drama, ROSE MICHEL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF MR.

EDWIN BOOTH.

TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,) HAMLET.
FRIDAY, positively last time of RICHARD II.
SATURDAY NIGHT, only time of Mr. BOOTH as SHYLOCK.
LAST NIGHTS of EDWIN BOOTH.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

MONDAY, Nov. 15, HAMLET. TUESDAY, Nov. 16, KING LEAR. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, KING LEAR. Mr. BOOTH's engagement terminates positively Nov. 20, and seats for any of his farewell performances can now be had. ☞ Monday, Nov. 22, MISS CLARA MORRIS.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Herr THEODOR WACHTEL, Tenor; Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH, Pianiste, and Herr A. NEUENDORFF, Conductor for Herr Wachtel, have kindly volunteered their services and will appear at the GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 2:30 P. M., and at the CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN........Conductor
PROGRAMME:

1. Overture, "Julius Caesar," (C minor) ..Hans Von Bulow
2. Concerto, pianoforte, Op. 15 (D minor)........Brahms
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
3. Recitative, Aria, [illegible]........Verdi
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
4. Transcription, pianoforte, "Midsummer Night's Dream"........Liszt
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
5. Lied, "Liebesbotschaft"........Pfeffer
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
6. Symphony No. 3, Eroica........Beethoven

Admission to general rehearsal, $1; admission to the concert, $2.

N. B.—Season subscribers are respectfully informed that tickets of admission will only be received on the date for which they are issued.

PARK THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SIXTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE last appearances of the world-renowned MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE, comprising thirty children of extraordinary talent, in LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

MATINEE—Admission 50 cents to all parts.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11 and 13, first production in America in the original form of Octave Feuillet's great comedy-drama, THE SPHINX.

JULIETTE CLARENCE in her GREAT ROLE.

Next week French performances as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and Wednesday matinee at Union Square Theatre.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART........Proprietor and Manager
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
MISS ELLA WESNER, PROF. TOBIN,
GEORGE K. FORTESCUE.
A new sketch by Mr. SAM RICKEY, entitled
THE DRESS REHEARSAL; WILDS OLD MAN.
Concluding every evening with the burlesque,
DID SHE GO LED ASTRAY? OR WAS SHE LED ASTRAY?
100 ARTISTS NIGHTLY, AND AT
THE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST DAYS

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

LEVY,

THE RENOWNED CORNET-PLAYER, EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

Grand olio of stars. Melange de Fascination. Evenings 8 o'clock. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Matinées 2 o'clock. Nothing like it in New-York or elsewhere. Palace of Loveliness. Home of Art. A galaxy of stars in a charming pot-pourri of musical, acrobatic, gymnastic, and athletic entertainments, with unsurpassed array of [illegible] Quadrille, 10:30; Female Models and Classic Tableaux, 9:45; Free Full Orchestra [illegible]. Matinee.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY for the relief of the SICK POOR, will be held in the lecture-room of the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st., on THURSDAY, the 11th of November, at 11 A. M. The subscribers and friends of the society are invited to attend. An address will be delivered. Mrs. J. M. HALSTED, Secretary.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season, Thirty-fifth Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, at 4 o'clock. Organist, DUDLEY BUCK, of Boston Music Hall; vocalist, ADOLPH SOHST. Admission, 25 cents.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public que les conférences [illegible] seront données à l'Y. M. C. A. HALL, SAMEDI, 13 Novembre, à midi. Les sujets de la première série [illegible]: 1 "Montaigne;" 2 "La Beauté Grecque—Sophocle et Shakespeare;" 3 "George Sand—La Petite Fadette;" 4 "M. Thiers et la Politique en France;" 5 "[illegible];" 6 "Le Cid de Corneille;" "Les Maximes du Duc de La Rochefoucauld;" "Les Pensées de l'Empereur Marc-Aurèle." [illegible] chez F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place. La première conférence [illegible] remettra les billets pour cette conférence.
L. SAUVEUR.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
(OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1875-6.)
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1875, at 8 P. M.,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Dr. GERHARD ROHLFS,
(Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society,) the distinguished African traveler, will deliver a lecture, illustrated by stereopticon views, on the
EXPLORATION OF THE OASES OF THE SAHARA DESERT.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1875-6, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at Steinway Hall, by BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq. Subject—ANCIENT EGYPT. Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children.
For particulars send for a circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Correct instruction, best music, and fine hall, in New-York. Circulars there and at all music stores.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can BEGIN and ATTEND at their convenience. RECEPTIONS DANSANTE every FRIDAY EVENING.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.

In consequence of the severe storm yesterday, the sale of THE BEST PAINTINGS IN THE COLLECTION at the Mattison Gallery, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., WILL BE POSITIVELY HELD AT AUCTION THIS DAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WESTERN UNION COMPANY ROBBED.

DEFALCATION OF THE CASHIER OF THE BROADWAY OFFICE—$13,000 STOLEN—CONFESSION OF THE THIEF.

A rumor was in circulation down town yesterday that a prominent employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company was a defaulter to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000, and had absconded from the City. During the day the officers of the company were disposed to be reticent concerning the affair, but late in the evening the principal facts in the case were furnished to a representative of THE TIMES by one of the leading officers. It seems that for some time past suspicions have been entertained touching the integrity of the Cashier of the Broadway office, Leonard Cox, of No. 120 Warren street, Jersey City. On Saturday last, while the periodical reports of the financial officials of the company were under examination, an error was detected in Mr. Cox's accounts, which led to the summoning of that gentleman for examination. When Mr. Cox entered the private office of the President he was informed of the discrepancies in his report, and, without attempting any explanation or defense, frankly confessed that he had misappropriated the funds placed in his charge to the extent of over $13,000. It appears that for over a year he had been in the habit of regularly abstracting large sums from the cash placed in his hands, and investing them with certain Wall street brokers for speculative purposes. Like all of his class, he at first imagined that he could use a small portion of the company's money without detection, and in a short time repay the amount out of his winnings. His losses, however, soon overbalanced his profits, and he was driven to "borrow" fresh sums from the company's till. He continued in this way until he had used the sum stated, meanwhile deceiving the officials above him by means of fraudulent accounts. The discovery of Cox's criminal practices was a general surprise to every one connected with the company from the President down. His long service, his uprightness of life, his quiet and respectful demeanor and obliging disposition, had long since earned him the confidence and esteem of his superiors, and there was probably no one in the entire office whose character was thought to be more irreproachable in every way. The revelations concerning his fraudulent practices were at first regarded with general discredit, and it was only when the entire truth was known that the charges against him were believed.

Mr. Cox is about thirty years of age, and is a resident of Jersey City, where his wife and family reside. He has two children, a daughter aged eight years and an infant child. His wife has suffered deeply by the disclosure of her husband's misconduct, and has since been interceding with the President and officers in his behalf. Other friends of the defaulting cashier are also making strong efforts in his favor, and it is thought that the amount of his defalcation will be ultimately made good. This is the first case of embezzlement, in which a considerable amount has been involved, that has occurred under the present management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a fact which is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the company employs about ten thousand agents scattered over the entire country, and handles some ten millions of dollars per year.

THE LARD CORNER "BULL" GORED.

C. W. ELLIS & CO. SUSPEND BECAUSE THE "SHORTS" OF THE LATE LARD CORNER REFUSE TO PAY UP.

C. W. Ellis & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 46 Broad street, sent word to the Produce Exchange yesterday that they were unable to meet their engagements. The suspension receives additional interest from the fact that Mr. Ellis was the "bull" in the corner in October lard about which so much has been written lately. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Produce Exchange, and his partner, C. A. Brownell, is a stock broker. The firm deals both in securities and produce, and also does a banking business. It is the outgrowth of a firm which was established in 1829 in Boston. About 1858 the then firm of W. Ellis & Son came from Boston to this City, where it has continued in business ever since, part of the time under that name, and part of the time under the present title.

The cause of the suspension was the refusal of Messrs. Cook, Post & Perry to pay up the amounts due on their shortage. Mr. Ellis, through his broker, Gould H. Thorp, summoned these men before the Lard Committee of the Exchange, who in every instance gave a verdict in his favor; but the "shorts" continue to refuse to pay up, on the ground that the Lard Committee had no jurisdiction, and that the proper committee to decide the dispute is the Arbitration Committee, which has power to send for persons and papers—a point on which the Board of Managers of the Exchange, after due consideration, ruled against them. The penalty for their obstinacy is expulsion from the Exchange, and Mr. Ellis, through Mr. Thorp, has already brought the matter before the Complaint Committee for action. He also announces his purpose of prosecuting them to the bitter end in every way possible. They are his principal debtors. The others are indebted only in small amounts, which they profess their willingness to settle as soon as they can get what is due them in a similar way from Messrs. Cook, Post, and Perry, who, it appears, repudiate all their contracts under the "corner." Ellis & Co. expect to resume business in a few days. They profess to have got rid of all the lard that was "put" to them on Oct. 30. It is said that several of the largest and most respectable houses in this City were back of them in the corner, and it is believed that these will help them out of their present difficulty.

A MURDERER'S LIFE SENTENCE.

THE SCHUETZEN PARK TRAGEDY — JOHN M'GUIRE FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE AND SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE.

The trial of John McGuire for the murder of the colored man, Samuel Jackson, at Schuetzen Park, Fifty-third street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 15th of last month, was resumed in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, before Judge Barnard. The prosecution, after putting in the evidence published yesterday, placed Dr. Sheperd, who made the post-mortem examination of the deceased, the officers who arrested the prisoner, and some men who witnessed the fight between the white and colored people at the park on the stand. All of the testimony given has already been published. It was merely a repetition of the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest. When the prosecution rested, ex-District Attorney Morris opened the case briefly for the prisoner, after which he placed on the stand a large number of witnesses, who testified to McGuire's previous good character, among them the prisoner's mother. McGuire then took the stand, and testified as follows:

John Hall, James Thornton, and John Tracy went with me to the park; we found a picnic there; I took part in their dancing; I danced with Jennie Walters; I asked her and she said yes; we left the park at 1:30; we went into the house then, and saw Jackson, Mrs. Henry, and three or four colored men; Bennett was there, in the room adjoining the bar; I saw Jackson wanting to fight a colored man employed there, named Tom; Cook put Jackson out, and he called Tom to come out; I left the house with Walter Kent; I heard some one call Thompson to come on; at the gate Sarah Henry walked against me; I put out my hand to shove her back and said, "Which of these is your husband?" Jackson said that it was his sister, and that she was going home with him; I said it was nothing to me; Jackson took hold of me by the two arms; I said let go, and he wouldn't; I got away and struck him with my fist; we both ran into the street; Jackson had his arm raised, with a stone in his hand; I saw Dowden running, and said, "Matty, look out, he's got a stone;" I turned round and ran and didn't see the man struck at all; I never had the stone produced in my hand before; there were fourteen or fifteen persons on the sidewalk; I saw no difficulty between the others; I heard a stone thrown; I heard it fall; I don't know who threw it; it was thrown beside me as I ran off the sidewalk from Jackson; I went home.

Cross-examination—I had no stone in my hand that night; I saw Jackson with a stone in his hand; I saw no stone thrown; I ran because Jackson ran toward me; I did not know Thompson had been knocked down; I first learned that some one had been killed when I was coming to the station; nobody ran away with me; my companions were got around me; I did not see a white person there when I ran away; I have been confined in the jail; I was not instructed to say I had not thrown a stone; I have told no one anything except my counsel.

In rebuttal Philip Cook, the proprietor of the Park, testified that the negroes were not turned out of the bar for disorderly conduct.

Both counsel then summed up, and the Judge charged the jury briefly. After an absence of about an hour the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Judge Barnard sentenced McGuire to the State Prison for life. Two other men—Hall and Dowden—arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder of the colored men, are yet to be tried.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Manhattan Rapid-transit Railway Company held a meeting yesterday in the Corn Exchange Bank Building. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing nine Directors to manage the affairs of the company. None of the Rapid-transit Commissioners were present, but two inspectors of election previously elected by the board made their appearance early. The result of the election was in favor of Messrs. C. K. Garrison, Jose F. Navarro, Horace Porter, George M. Pullman, David Dows, John F. Tracey, William L. Scott, John Ross, and Milton Courtright. The Directors then selected officers for the ensuing year, and with the following result: President, Milton Courtright; Secretary and Treasurer, Jose F. Navarro. There being no further business to transact, the meeting was adjourned.

PROVIDING FOR FOUNDLINGS.

THE NEW PROJECT OF THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET FOUNDLING ASYLUM—THE RECEPTION AND MUSICAL MATINEE.

A reception and musical matinée was held at the Foundling Asylum in Sixty-eighth street yesterday, under the direction of the lady managers of the society, and will be continued to-day. The unpleasant weather interfered greatly with the plans of Sister Irene and her patrons, the attendance being very small yesterday, and the financial income to the institution correspondingly inconsiderable. The company was, however, of the best, the toilets of the lady visitors remarkable for their richness, and what the small audience lacked in numbers was made up in qualities giving body and countenance to the entertainment. The musical portion of the matinée was provided by Signor Braga, violoncellist, aided by a number of distinguished amateurs, among whom were Mr. Fowler, Mrs. Robinson, and Miss Purdy. The entertainment was rather informal, the visitors promenading while the concert was in progress and examining the work of the sisters displayed for sale in the reception-room near the main entrance.

Sister Irene, Treasurer of the institution, acting in the absence of the President, Mother M. Regina, did the honors with grace and dignity, assisted by an enthusiastic committee of young ladies. Sister Irene stated that these receptions were devised in order that a favorite project of the sisters may be put into practice. The institution has now under its care some 1,480 children, 500 of whom are actually within its walls, the rest being sent out to nurse among responsible persons. The children, she had found remarkably bright, intelligent, and well-behaved, but as they advanced toward the age of six years, the maximum age, it was necessary to transfer a number of them to homes or other institutions. The sisters did not wish, however, to send these children out into the world with the repute of foundlings clinging to them; so it was proposed to raise by means of these receptions and by private donations a sufficient sum to enable the sisters to establish an institution for them somewhere in the country. It is intended to manage this new institution as a sort of industrial school where the children may be taught useful occupations, and whence they may be returned to the community in due time effectually rid of the reproach of being foundlings. It is intended to transfer four hundred of the inmates of the asylum to this new home.

Sister Irene also said that these public receptions were intended in a great measure to afford the Protestant public an opportunity to call and view the workings of the asylum. The charge had been made in her hearing that the institution was an encouragement to vice instead of a remedy or an alleviation, and she desired to prove that these rumors were unjust and utterly untrue. The State had originally donated the site and $100,000 on condition that the sisters should raise a like amount, which was done. The entire cost of the buildings and improvements was over three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum the asylum still owes $96,000, which will be raised by private subscription. There were received at the asylum last month eighty infants, only fifteen being accompanied by their mothers. It was the custom when a mother applied with her infant to take her in as well as the child, making her attend to another child beside her own, and setting her to work at sewing, twenty machines being thus employed making articles for the children's wear and for sale at the fairs. By taking in and reforming these unhappy mothers Sister Irene said she had succeeded in saving from utter ruin at a low estimate no less than 1,500 women since the asylum had been established. The State gives thirty-eight cents per day for the support of each child, and this sum barely meets the expense for which it is appropriated, the outside expenses paid by the sisters for nursing children, sewing, &c., being $9,000 a month. It was at first the custom to leave the infants' crib in a *crèche* outside of the building, but mothers who were able to support their children took advantage of this charitable provision to have their infants cared for gratis, and the sisters were obliged to remove the temptation from them. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, many infants are left on the steps of the building, and the sisters declare that none such have ever been sent away. During the six years of its existence the institution has placed out 6,000 children, but many mothers come forward and claim their children before they reach the age of six years, although the first child sent to the asylum in 1869, a bright little boy, is still there. Last year 180 children were claimed by their parents, and there are now 100 nursing infants in the building, the rest ranging between two and six years, and presenting a remarkably healthy, well-fed, and even handsome appearance. The good sister said with manifest pride that the deaths in the asylum since last year had been only nineteen per cent., and most of these occurred among the children sent to nurse outside of the building. It must not be supposed that the children were sent recklessly, however. So great was the demand for nurselings that an average of twenty women daily apply for children, but the Sisters confide the foundlings only to such as prove most worthy, irrespective of the religion of the applicants. Even then, a Visiting Committee and a professional detective maintain a sharp espionage on the nurse, and ill-treatment of the child is almost impossible. On entrance into the asylum, the Sisters claim, only thirty-five per cent. of the foundlings are in a healthy condition, and the successful system of management is demonstrated by the undeniable health of the children, as seen yesterday, and the smallness of the death-rate, as shown by the records.

A tour through the building yesterday gave an insight into this system, which was commended by the visitors generally. The lower floor is occupied by the community as dining-rooms and medicine department; the main floor by offices, reception-room, school-room, chapel, parlors, and apartments for the resident physician, and on the three other floors are dormitories, play-rooms, bath-rooms, and apartments for the Sisters. The Sisters regretfully said that the bad weather had lost them $5,000 toward their new project yesterday, but they expect to make it up in the increased attendance at the matinée and reception to-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

LIMIT OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLE OF THE GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLERS—THEIR MUSCLES BECOME USELESS AND BOTH MEN SUCCUMB.

A good many of those present at the Greco-Roman wrestling match last Tuesday night were not satisfied with the result of the affair, but it was unavoidable. For upward of four hours M. Christol and Prof. Miller were actually engaged in terrific struggle. To the auditors in front of the stage their efforts may not have seemed so terribly fatiguing, but those who were in the immediate vicinity of the wrestlers will bear witness to the contrary. Both men were putting forth every effort to win. Miller, as a rule, resorted to defensive tactics, but his occasional efforts to throw his antagonist were characterized by undoubted muscular exertion. His powerful frame was exerted to the utmost. The rhomboid muscles and the latissimus dorsi of the breast were torn in numerous places by the violence of his exertions. Nor was Christol's condition any better. Again and again would he seize Miller around the neck and shoulders, and with all his strength attempt to hurl him to the floor. At the critical moment his grip would loosen and the man would slip from his grasp. Time and again were Miller's neck and shoulders seized by the muscular Frenchman, and with any other man serious effects would have resulted. On such occasions their labored breathing and the swelling of every muscle betokened the violence of their efforts. M. Christol is not only a very powerful man, but he possesses undoubted knowledge of the science of wrestling. What Miller lacks in skill he makes up in massive frame and wondrous strength of resistance. Hence his determination to act as far as possible on the defensive. Hoping to tire out his opponent, he himself succumbed, and had the contest continued through the night neither would have secured another fall. The reason for this is apparent; Nature could no longer withstand the shock, and, though the will was strong, muscles lost their power and the men could do nothing. The triceps muscle, which works the hinge joints of the elbows, and the muscles of the forearm, which strengthen the wrist, are no longer serviceable. The muscles controlling the fingers lost their sensibility and their usefulness. While the deltoides and the biceps are yet strong, comparatively speaking, they are no longer useful without the aid of the others. Neither of the men could retain his grip, and unless the grip was maintained the lock was useless. To continue the struggle under such circumstances would have been senseless, to say the least. In their eagerness to win, and doubtless actuated by an excitement begotten by long struggling, the contestants at first expressed a willingness to continue the contest, but they finally yielded to good advisers, and the Referee was authorized to decide the match a draw. In this decision he was supported by Mr. James O'Neil, Judge for Prof. Miller, and Mr. Emil Regnier, Judge for Christol. The first round, lasting two hours and a half, resulted in favor of Christol; the second was won by Miller in thirteen minutes. The third had continued for over an hour and a half when the contest closed. Thus, at 1:45 o'clock in the morning, the second wrestling-match between these two men came to a termination.

It is confidently expected that another match will be made. Yesterday both men were suffering considerably from the effects of their protracted struggle. Their bruises were so serious that it was impossible for either man to raise his arms to his head. A few days of rest and proper care will, however, work a cure, and then they will be as anxious as ever to renew the contest. That Christol will challenge Miller again there is no doubt, nor can the latter refuse to accept.

THE CANVASSERS CHECKED.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTES FOR THE MARINE COURT JUDGES-ELECT—THE QUESTION SUBMITTED TO COUNSEL.

The Board of Aldermen met, as County Canvassers, in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall, yesterday morning, Alderman Gilon in the chair. Thirteen members were present, and among the spectators were Senator Ledwith, Congressman Hewitt, and Messrs. Quinn and Callahan, the rival candidates for the office of Civil Justice. The canvass commenced at 11 o'clock upon the First Assembly District. There were numerous discrepancies between the returns presented by the County Clerk and the Supervisors, necessitating vexatious delays, and at 1:30 P. M., before the completion of the canvass of the First District, a protest was received from Capt. Hugh Coleman against any further canvass of the votes for Judges of the Marine Court, which caused an adjournment, in order to obtain an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. The protest was as follows:

To the Board of Canvassers for the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned, a citizen of the State of New-York and a resident and elector of the City of New-York, herein and hereby objects and protests against the counting and declaration of any votes by the Board of Canvassers cast at the election held in said City of New-York on the 2d day of November inst., in favor of any person or persons whomsoever, for the office of Justice of the Marine Court, and he states the following reasons for this objection and protest:

First—The eighteenth section of article 6, of the Constitution of the State of New-York gives the people, or to the Executive of the State, the power of electing Judges in cities, and the nineteenth section of the same article of the Constitution provides that all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Second—The laws of 1870 prescribe the mode of election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Superior Court, Supreme Court, and other courts, but not of the Marine Court.

Third—The Marine Court is an inferior local court. By the law of 1852 it was to be composed of three Justices, who were to classify themselves for two, four, and six years, and there was to be an election for one Justice every two years, vacancies under this law were to be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Superior Court. By the Revised Statutes the Justices of the Marine Court are declared to be Judicial officers.

Fourth—By chapter 582 of the laws of 1870, the Marine Court is to consist of six Justices to hold office for six years. The three Justices then in office were to hold until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected. The new Justices to be elected under that law were to hold office, one until Dec. 31, 1873, one until Dec. 31, 1875, and one until Dec. 31, 1877. There is no provision in respect to three Justices as to the time of election, nor has any provision been made for this effluxion of time, or for filling vacancies, or the election of their successors.

Fifth—It therefore follows that unless the act of 1852 applies, there is no provision under section 19, article 6, of the Constitution, for the time of election. If the act of 1852 is applicable, it can apply to but one Justice, and, consequently, a ballot containing the names of two Justices is void, either because no Justice could be voted for or because it contains the names of two where but one can be elected.

The votes or ballots, therefore, cast for candidates for the office of Justice of the said Marine Court at the election aforesaid, are absolutely void, and no power exists in the Board of Canvassers to cause or declare such votes or ballots cast as aforesaid, or to declare the election of any person or persons whomsoever to the office of Justice of the Marine Court.

HUGH COLEMAN, No. 7 Chambers street.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

It was generally held that the canvassers are ministerial officers, whose duty compelled them to count the votes irrespective of protests from any source. Supervisor Morris moved that the canvass be proceeded with, while he had no objection to receiving the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Supervisor Purroy offered a resolution that the canvass be suspended until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was received. After a protracted discussion, Supervisor Purroy called for the yeas and nays, upon which the resolution was adopted. The board then adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M., when the opinion of the Corporation Counsel will be read, and the work of canvassing will proceed.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor subsequently appeared before the Board of Canvassers, on behalf of one of the Judges elect of the Marine Court, but declined to argue the question raised in the protest, holding that the duty of the board is a purely ministerial one. He claims that they have only to count the votes and make returns thereof, but that the question of legality in the election can only be determined by the courts. It is not likely, however, that the matter will ever get so far, if the Board of Canvassers do their duty. They have only ten days in which to perform their functions. The object of the protest is palpable. Should the board decline to count the ballots for candidates for the Marine Court, legal proceedings will become necessary; and if the parties interested in the protest can only delay the count until the ten days provided by law shall have expired, a great injustice might be consummated and the will of the people defeated.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE—FITZ JOHN PORTER AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GUMBLETON IN AN ATTITUDE OF CONTUMACY.

The Senate Special Committee charged with the investigation of County and Municipal affairs met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, present the Chairman, Senator James W. Booth, and Senator Franklin W. Tobey. Commissioner Fitz John Porter and Deputy Commissioner H. A. Gumbleton, of the Department of Public Works, had been subpœnaed to appear and testify at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The committee waited for them until after 12 M., and then a dispatch was received signed "Gumbleton," and asking if the committee was in session. The dispatch, which was dated 10:30 A. M., had been over an hour and a half in transmission, and as a reply would have taken probably as much time to reach the tardy witnesses, an adjournment until this morning was decided on. Before adjournment Commissioner Davenport, counsel for the committee, called the Sergeant at Arms and took his testimony as to the due service of the subpœnas and notification of Messrs. Porter and Gumbleton. Mr. Davenport also called attention to the fact that on Oct. 20 Commissioner Porter had been requested, and had promised, to produce before the committee certain papers showing the number of men employed in various branches of public improvement, and a variety of other documentary proofs, all of which the committee urgently needed at this time, yet none had been produced in this interval of three weeks. He desired, he said, to place these facts before the committee for their consideration. Senator Booth seemed disposed to favor the adoption of a resolution reporting the contempt of Messrs. Porter and Gumbleton to the Senate; but, after a brief discussion, on motion of Senator Tobey, it was resolved to resummon them for their appearance this morning, and the committee adjourned.

EXAMINATION OF EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

The Assembly Investigating Committee on Emigration and Quarantine met again yesterday at Castle Garden, all the members being present except Mr. Maguire. Mr. Schuyler presided. The committee first met in secret session and examined ex-Superintendent Bernard Casserly, after which they held an open session and took the testimony of Mr. James B. Nicholson, ex-Commissioner of Emigration. Mr. Nicholson said he was a Commissioner of Emigration for three years, from 1870 to 1872. He was also connected with the Dry Dock in 1870, and was previously a Commissioner of Charities; in the beginning of 1871 he introduced a resolution recommending the reduction of head money from $2 50 to $1 50, and if he had the power he would abolish it altogether; he did not consult any of the steam-ship agents on the subject, but he had conversations with Mr. Williams, of the Guion Line, and with Mr. Schwab, of the German Line, respecting it; was acquainted with Gen. Jones, who was counsel for the board in 1870, but he believed he had no conversation with him on the subject of head money; he did not know Michael Nolan, Gen. Jones' assistant; and was not aware of any arrangement between him and the steam-ship companies; he thought the Emigration Board took action in 1872 relating to an increase of head money; he considered that head money should be taken off and some means devised for taking care of the sick.

To Mr. Alvord—He believed the emigrants were better attended to here than in Boston or Baltimore.

Q.—How would you take care of emigrants becoming a charge in country towns if the head-money was abolished? A.—I have not given the subject sufficient consideration to answer that question.

Q.—How would you meet the expenses of this bureau if you had no head money? A.—I can't answer.

Q.—Would you make the head money a lien on the property of the State, by way of taxation? A.—I can't answer.

Q.—Do you think the head money operates injuriously against the commerce of the port? A.—I do.

Q.—Does it not benefit the emigrant to the full amount? A.—I think it does.

Q.—Do the steam-ship companies make any difference as to the cost of transportation to this country in consequence of the charge for head money? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Does it come out of the emigrant? A.—I think it does.

Q.—When you reduced the head money did the steam-ship companies reduce their charge for transportation? A.—They did not.

Q.—What benefit was the reduction to the emigrant? A.—None.

Q.—What benefit did it do to the port? A.—None.

Mr. Alvord—The result is, then, that the companies pocketed a dollar on each emigrant, and the emigrant got nothing.

At this point the committee adjourned until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The President and Mrs. Grant left the City last evening for Washington.

The Customs officials seized 1,800 cigars and ten cases of Vichy extract which were sought to be smuggled into this port yesterday.

Eighty arrests for violations of the Excise law were recorded on the Police returns yesterday morning, all the prisoners having been held in $100 bail for trial.

The Dock Commissioners' report relative to the repairing of the sea wall of the North River will be prepared in a few days, as soon as Engineer Newton's examination of the wall is completed.

The steam-ship Scythia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, took out yesterday 32,486 letters and forty-three bags of papers. The Etna, for Jamaica, took out 648 letters and one bag of papers.

Rev. Oscar Hugo delivers a free lecture this evening in West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on "The American Prince Cardinal—Gray Nuns and Black Jesuits."

George McDermott, aged forty-five, a native of Ireland, while insane, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 324 East Twenty-sixth street. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Special Treasury Agent James S. Chalker, of this City, has been promoted to the charge of the district of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Capt. Chalker is one of the most efficient officers in the service and has made some of the most notable seizures ever made in this vicinity.

Commissioner Disbecker heard testimony yesterday in forty-two complaints preferred against policemen for neglect of duty, violations of the rules, and other infractions of discipline. The cases were all of the ordinary character, none of them being of such a nature as to require special mention.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, President Perley in the chair. Chief Engineer Bates submitted a report of fires during October, in which he gave the total number at eighty-seven, and the total loss $22,768. Commissioner Perley has been elected Treasurer of the board.

The opening session of the American Geographical Society for 1875-6 will be held this evening at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs, the African traveler, will give a lecture on "The Exploration of the Oases of the Sahara Desert," illustrated by the stereopticon.

During a fracas at an early hour yesterday morning among a number of men, at Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue, one of the brawlers fired a pistol, and the bullet took effect in the left arm of Vereka Ross, residing at No. 152 East Fifty-second street, who was passing the spot on his way home, inflicting a severe wound.

The Produce Exchange Committee, of which Mr. John D. Mairs is Chairman, who have in charge the matter of getting for the Exchange a portrait of its late President, Mr. Franklin Edson, have given the commission to Mr. George A. Baker. Mr. Edson has given the artist several satisfactory sittings, and it is believed that the work will soon be completed.

The Board of Police Justices met last evening in the examination room of the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Kilbreth in the chair. The following interpreters were reappointed: Jacob Karl, Second District Court; Albert Hartmann, Fourth District Court, and Phillip Schwartz, Third District Court. The board then adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

The funeral of the late Gen. William Henry Anthon took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-fifth street. The little church was filled with a large assemblage of the friends and relatives of the deceased. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday held its annual election, and chose the following ticket: Directors—Samuel L. Phillips, Henry Hart, William Remsen, Thurlow Weed, Robert George Remsen, Jonathan W. Allen, Samuel Hall, Moses Mitchell, Henry Moroison, James D. Smith, Frederick B. Noyes, Alexander S. Webb, John M. Samler. Inspectors—Michael Emanuel, Henry Remsen, Lewis Lyon.

Representatives of the Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, and Lake Shore Railroad Companies have been in session in this City since Monday, and have perfected the arrangement previously agreed upon of funding their earnings upon the basis of the earnings of 1874. It is asserted that the four trunk lines are in accord with the arrangement, which is designed to prevent cutting under on through freights to the West and do away with any danger of another railroad war.

The case of Patrolman William J. Baird, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was charged with having brutally clubbed and otherwise maltreated Bella Jones, whom he had arrested, on the 2d of September, and who hanged herself in a cell at the Mercer Street Police Station soon after being locked up, was concluded yesterday. A number of witnesses have been examined in the case, but their testimony did not tend to show that the officer had been guilty of the misconduct charged. The case was referred to the board for decision.

BROOKLYN.

The Alms-house and other county buildings are to be placed in telegraph communication with Police Head-quarters.

Mr. Henry Bergh has issued an address to the people of Brooklyn, urging the establishment in this city of a branch Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The third anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Association of the diocese of Long Island will be held this morning and afternoon at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on State street.

A meeting of the Republican Aldermen elect will soon be held for the purpose of arranging some definite plan of action regarding matters that will necessarily come under their consideration after the 1st of January.

The annual fair in aid of the Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum—one of the largest and most useful benevolent institutions in the city—commenced yesterday in the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the drenching rain-storm the attendance was good. The fair will continue during the week.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on the Tax Budget for 1876, held yesterday, the advisability of disbanding the mounted Police, and decreasing the salaries of city officials, not fixed by law, twenty per cent., was discussed, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Police Commissioner Pyburn is in favor of disbanding the mounted Police.

Judge Benedict opened the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning for the trial of criminal cases. William Williams, the colored steward of the bark Rubino, was convicted of assaulting the Captain of the vessel with a hatchet last May, during a voyage from Copenhagen to this port. He was remanded for sentence. James Wolf was placed on trial for passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. His trial will be finished to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

A disaffection has sprung up in the Shelter Island Camp-meeting Association, which will terminate in a division into two associations. The cause of the dispute arose from the setting up of a billiard-saloon and bowling-alley last Spring, one party desiring it, and the other objecting to such unholiness.

"Dr." Stephens, who is awaiting trial in the Suffolk County Jail for challenging a Mr. Hendricks to fight a duel, has of late been endeavoring to starve himself, but has concluded to give it up. When he learned that his wife, Mme. Rosa, had married he attempted suicide by taking blue vitriol, but by the application of a stomach-pump he soon revived.

George Sprague, conductor of the early freight train on the Southern Railroad, which leaves Bushwick at 5 o'clock A. M., was terribly injured yesterday morning in attempting to get on the forward part of the train while it was in motion. His right arm was crushed from the hand to the shoulder, so as to necessitate amputation at the shoulder joint; his right foot was also crushed so that amputation will be necessary, and both legs were broken.

Sportsmen are daily availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them of shooting deer on Long Island. Monday a party from Williamsburg had great success, having killed no less than three bucks. One of the animals killed by Mr. Armstrong weighed 235 pounds. As the deer have increased largely during the past eight years, sportsmen have ample chance to indulge in the sport. At Bellport duck shooting is very plentiful. The whole island in fact is prolific this year with game.

STATEN ISLAND.

The wards of the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville are now full of patients with injuries from accidents, most of whom are doing well. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt in contributions of $108 50.

The Sunday-school Teachers' Association of Staten Island will meet at the Reformed Church, on Brighton Heights, on Monday evening, Nov. 15. Rev. Charles Robinson, of New-York, will deliver an address.

Rev. Dr. Eccleston will lecture upon "Westminster Abbey, its Monumental and Legendary Lore," at the German Club-house, Stapleton, this evening. The lecture will be illustrated by numerous calcium light views, showing the most interesting monuments and effigies of the abbey.

The Staten Island Savings Bank, at Stapleton, have offered to take the entire $6,000 worth of temporary bonds to be issued by the village for six months at par, and the offer has been accepted.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Huyler, of Montville, was run over last night on the Delaware and Lackawanna Road near Boonton. Both of his legs were so badly crushed as to necessitate amputation. He is not expected to live.

William Muech attempted to run across the Erie Railway track in front of an approaching train at Erie Depot, in Paterson, yesterday morning, and was struck by the locomotive, sustaining injuries which will doubtless prove fatal. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Presbytery, the members of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, of which Mr. Glendenning was Pastor, will hold a solemn fast to-day, and ask the blessing of God on their church, which has lately had so much trouble.

The private banking firm of A. M. Reynolds & Co., of Newark, suspended payment yesterday. It is believed, however, that the assets largely exceed the liabilities. The senior member of the firm has a large amount of valuable property in the city. The firm hope to be able to resume business at an early date.

Joseph De Silva, one of the crew of the bark Grace, from Providence, complained to Justice Roberts, in Jersey City, yesterday, that the mate of the vessel had defrauded him out of his wages, and had besides committed a violent assault and battery upon him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

The fast train which started from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, reached Pittsburg, Penn., at 8 o'clock the same evening, making the entire distance of 443 miles in thirteen hours. The time would have been shorter but for a sad accident which occurred near Pomeroy. Mr. Douglas, the assistant foreman of road engines on the Middle Division, leaned out on the platform to look forward, and his head struck against a beam, killing him instantly. The entire run was made by the same engine. The average time made until reaching Mantua, was forty-five miles an hour.

TAMMANY LOOKING FOR ITS TRAITORS.

The Tammany Committee on organization met at the Fourteenth street "wigwam" yesterday, John Kelly in the chair. The representatives of the Kelly party in the committee from the various Assembly districts were present in force. The members of the committee asserted that there was no demoralization in their respective districts, although they admitted that the party was badly beaten and the organizations which they managed were not in as good working condition as they were before the election. Several of the candidates charged that members of the General Committee had used their influence to defeat them in the campaign. Among the candidates who made these charges was Arthur P. Delaney, the Tammany Hall candidate in the Third Judicial District, in opposition to George W. Parker, Esq., Republican, who was elected. Delaney expressed an opinion that he would have been elected if members of the General Committee in the Fifth Assembly District had worked for him as they should have done. It was finally resolved that a committee of five should be appointed to examine the official election returns with a view to ascertaining where there had been trickery in the camp. When the report of this committee is made the Committee on Discipline will take action, and all traitors will be summarily ejected from the General Committee. The Committee on Organization will meet again on Saturday.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. HAWLEY.

A private investigation was held yesterday in the room of Police Commissioner Smith, at Police Head-quarters, in relation to the charges heretofore preferred before the Assembly Committee on Crime against Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the Department. Messrs. Matsell, Smith, and Voorhis were present. The meeting, it was stated, was held for the purpose of procuring further testimony from the witnesses who appeared before the committee in respect to certain points in the case, which were not, as it is claimed, fully cleared up before the committee. A number of witnesses were summoned and their testimony was taken. The only important point in the testimony was that in relation to the painting of Mr. Hawley's house, which showed that Mr. Hawley had made an arrangement with a policeman, who was a painter by trade, to paint his house on his off days, and had agreed to pay him for the same. Mr. Hawley left the City soon after, for the benefit of his health, and did not return for several months. During his absence Capt. Wilson, who at that time was in command of the Thirty-second Precinct, ordered this policeman to proceed with the work of painting every day, whereby the department lost his services, but Mr. Hawley was not aware of this infraction of the rules of the department by Capt. Wilson. The matter still remains in the hands of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, of which Gen. Smith is Chairman, and a report of their decision is expected at an early day.

IF you want an *old roof* repaired *thoroughly* and satisfactorily at moderate cost, write for estimate to the PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane, who refer to 2,000 roofs three to ten years old.—*Advertisement.*

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

Is inflammation. No Cut, Burn, or other wound can inflame, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without scar. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "SIEGE OF PARIS" at the Colosseum? The talk of the town. Open day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 07½@$1 07⅝, spot or options; No. 3 do., 92c.; Rejected, 80c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 52¼c.@52⅜c., spot; 51⅛c., bid, seller November; 47¼c., bid, seller the year; Rejected, 51½c.@51¾c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 31c.@31¼c., spot or options. Barley easier, but in good demand, at 86½c., spot; 84½c., December. Rye—Demand fair and market firm. Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $20 75@$21, spot; $19 50@$19 75, seller November; $19 35, seller February. Lard quiet but steady at $12 15@$12 20, spot; $12 12½@$12 15, seller November; $12 02½@$12 05, seller the year. Bulk Meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.@11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c. Whisky, $1 12. Freights lower—Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.; Wheat, 5¾c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 136,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 875 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat steady at $1 07⅝. Corn easier at 51⅛c.@51¼c. November. Oats unchanged. Pork easy at $20@$20 37½, cash.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing; Superfine Fall, $3 85@$4 15; Extra Fall, $4 25@$5 50; Double Extra Fall, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra Fall, $5@$5 50; Family Winter, including Fancy, $5 75@$7 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 53, cash; $1 54½@$1 55, November; No. 3 do., $1 27@$1 27½, cash. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 47½c., cash; 47¾c., November. Oats dull and prices have declined; No. 2, 30c.@31½c., bid, cash, according to location; 32c., November. Barley dull and lower; prime to strictly choice Northern, $1@$1 20. Rye easier; No. 2, 67c.@67½c., cash; 67½c. November. Pork dull and lower at $22 50. Lard dull and lower; prime Steam, 12½c. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; only a jobbing and order trade; demand chiefly for export. Whisky dull at $1 12½. Live Hogs steady and firm; Yorkers, $6 65@$7 10; packers', $7@$7 35; Butchers', $7@$7 25. Cattle in good demand at full prices; good to choice natives, $5@$5 12½; medium to fair do., $3 25@$4 50; Stockers, $3 25@$3 75; Feeders, $3 90@$4 50; Cows, $2 30@$3 30; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4 12½; medium to fair, $2 75@$3 25; common, $2 25@$2 60. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 head Hogs, 1,100 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 345,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Canal Shipments, for Tide-water—Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels. Interior points—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 8,500 bushels. Canal Freights strong; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat—Moderate milling demand; sales, 800 bushels White Winter at $1 38; 5,500 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 34. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 6,000 bushels by sample, at 64½c.; 5,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c.; 4,500 bushels high Mixed Western at 66c. Oats neglected; nominal at 40c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive; none in the market. Barley quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels Canada at 95c.; 3,000 bushels do. on private terms. Pork quiet at $23 for new heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Flour in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36; at the close held higher. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 71c.@72c. Barley steady; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1; 11,000 bushels, by sample, at $1 09½@$1 10. Corn-meal, $29 for Bolted; $28 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn and Rye, 9¼c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany; 11¾c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 40@$2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—7,400 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Barley, 606,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—12,400 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Barley, 261,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon was: 2,253,000 bushels Wheat, 361,000 bushels Corn, 420,000 bushels Oats, 468,000 bushels Barley, 25,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Peas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Spirits of Turpentine nominally 36½c. Rosin quiet at $1 57½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 40.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—Printing Cloths quiet at yesterday's prices.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scythia, for Liverpool.

Joseph H. Alston,
J. T. Alden,
Henry C. Allen,
Philip Allen,
Clarence Andrews,
Miss Isabel Andrews,
Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. J. H. Anthon,
Charles Appleton,
Ad. Arbenz,
S. Ashmore,
E. W. Babcock,
J. O. Bartholomew,
Arthur Coleby,
Samuel Cooke,
J. H. Cranbrooke,
R. L. Cumming,
Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Daykins,
J. E. Devlin,
Mr. Druyff,
Mrs. Dunn,
Thomas Eismore,
J. B. Ernst,
Mr. and Mrs. George Evans,
N. B. Falconer,
D. B. Fayenweather,
F. C. Ford,
R. Letchford,
Joseph Levi,
G. Loeb,
N. S. Longee,
M. H. Makano,
Mr. and Mrs. R. McCartee,
William McCartney,
James McLaren,
R. McMaster,
Alvah Miller, Jr.,
E. Miller, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Minturn and three children,
Robern Nain,
H. Olson,
Mr. and Mrs. William Scott,
Robert Semple,
James Slattery,
Theophilus Smith,
Hon. W. E. Smith,
S. Sheldon,
C. H. Spang,
J. H. Stebbins,
F. W. Stevens,
Miss Stevens,
J Thompson,
H. R. Treadwell,
Dr. S. P. Tuckerman,
Miss Tuckerman,
Charles S. Tuckerman,
Mrs. H. L. Bartlett,
J. R. Beam,
Bruce Bell,
J. H. G. Bergne,
Capt. Bingham and wife,
William Birkett,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bound, infant, and child,
Edward Burch,
L. Cains,
Mr. De Cerkez, wife, and child,
H. Chapin,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gibb,
T. S. Good,
Theodore A. Graham,
R. B. Gregory,
E. Hargreaves,
C. Herbert,
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Herbert,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hine,
J. Kane,
W. Kane,
L. E. Kellogg,
George A. Kittredge,
G. C. Knight,
Thomas N. Turk,
Samuel Osborn,
Mr. Palmer,
Miss Parker,
Miss K. R. Parker,
R. L. Paterson,
Mr. and Mrs. John Peoli and six children,
Alexander Rumsey,
Miss Ritchie,
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Russell,
E. R. Satterlee,
John W. Slater,
M. E. De Engelbrouner,
Henry F. Budge,
G. W. Vail,
H. B. Vaughan,
Mr. Wadworth,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Washburn, infant, and four children,
John Watson, Jr.,
Major Weir,
John Welch,
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Williams,
Miss Clara Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Kimbel Wilson,
W. A. Young,
W. R. Young.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Capt. Anderson,
Mrs. W. D. Campbell,
John Darling,
Mr. and Mrs. Hay and two children,
Rev. James Boyd,
Miss M. McCleery,
W. M. Snow,
Mrs. John Clark,
R. B. Caverly,
Mrs. Agnes Fleming,
John Murray,
Miss Elizabeth Miller,
Mr. Maitland,
Miss Nourse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....4:46 | Moon sets..4:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:27 | Gov. Island..6:16 | Hell Gate...7:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Etna, (Br.,) Sampson, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.

Barks Aste Giuseppe, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Cork or Falmouth for orders, E. Ungart; Lotus, (Br.,) Currie, Buenos Ayres, John Norton & Son; Virginia, (Ital.,) Neuciole, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Vittoria, (Ital.,) De Martini, Trieste, (Austria,) J. C. Seager.

Brigs Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Foley, St. Johns, P. R., J. V. Onativia & Co.; Herman, Hichborn, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Washington Freeman, Hathorn, Bangor. R. P. Buck & Co., J. P. Blake, (Br.,) Mesley, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) J. F. Whitney & Co.; Eothen, Brandtberg, Aux Cayes; Artist, Clements, Providence; George and Albert, Bryant, Bangor.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Oct 30 and Moville 31st, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 77 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 8, lat. 42 23, lon. 61 44, passed bark W. C. Heard, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Coburn, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. winds from the Channel to the Banks; from thence, 20 ds. to port, had heavy N. W. gales for 12 ds. after crossing the Banks; lost two jibs, one upper and one lower foretopsail, foretopmast staysail, and foretopgallant sail; has had an unusual quantity of thunder, lightning, and rain to the W. of the Banks. Sept. 25, Bateman Pinkney, seaman, fell from the mizzen-topsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Pactolus, Tobey, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to William R. Grace & Co. Has been 18 ds. to the Banks, with southerly winds; Nov. 1, lat. 44 11, lon. 49 40, passed through a fleet of 16 American fishing schrs., one, the Emily Russell, of Marblehead, at anchor; later, same day passed 10 others at anchor.

Bark Etta Loring, (of Boston,) Loring, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 49 ds., in ballast to master. Passed St. Helena Oct. 2, and crossed the equator 17th in lon. 35; had very light S. E. trades from St. Helena to the equator; from lat. 5 to 10 N., heavy squalls of wind and rain, veering from S. E. to N. E.; from lat. 10 to 28, fine weather, with light trades; from thence to N. edge of Gulf, very heavy gales, veering from W. S. W. to N. N. W., and for last 10 ds. had very severe weather on the coast.

Bark Francisco, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples 49 ds., in ballast to Siocovich & Co.; passed Gibraltar Oct. 6.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix 21 ds., in ballast to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig Acadia, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Cow Bay 6 ds., with 418 tons coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Anguilla 24 ds., with salt to F. Woodruff—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Guisborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hansen, St. Marc 20 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Oct. 29, lat. 30, lon. 74 18, was boarded by Capt. Fisher, of whaling schr. Conasset, (of Fairhaven,) six months out, with 10 bbls. oil.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Brig Spray Bloom, (of Arichat,) Ganion, Sydney, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Oriole, (of Boston,) Farnsworth, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to master.

Schr. Orlando, Hall, Boston.

Schr. J. S. Freeman, Baxter, Boston.

Schr. J. R. Atwood, Atwood, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Tallman, Portland, Me.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anson Brown, Mills, Newport.

Schr. Adair F. Bonney, Kendall, Newport.

Schr. M. Sewall, Haskell, Newport.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. James H. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.

Schr. Robert Center, Huise, Providence.

Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Brown, Cain, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckl—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

United States surveying schr. Talmurus, Bradford, Newport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Scythia, for Liverpool; Etna, for Port au Prince; Georgia, for Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N.; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Nov. 8.—Sld. brigs Abando, (Sp.,) Ysusi, New-York; Susie J. Strout, Higgins, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.—Arr. schr. Pelagwyni, Gloucester. Sld. brigs Lena, (Br.,) Hayti, and Fortuna, (Br.,) Havana.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 9.—Sld. bark M. J. K., (Br.,) Burchell, Liverpool; schr. Speculator, New-York.

SYDNEY, N. B., Nov. 9.—Cld. steamer Croft, (Br.,) Hodgson, London.

WINDSOR, N. S., Nov. 8.—Arr. schr. A. F. Ames, Rockland, and sld. Nov. 9 for Richmond.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sld. for the United States, Freia, T. J. Soutnard, Golden Gate, Granville Belle, C. E. Jayne.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Porfirio Demartino.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Emanuel, Chebucto, Pacific, Derby, Alice Muir, Noah, Inca.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Ferm, Monte St. Angelo, Speed, Giuseppe Accame, Fidente, the latter at Belfast.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from Newport Oct. 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight. The Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. here at 7 A. M. to-day, en route to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Oct. 31, for Glasgow; arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Sangler, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS.
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Wedding or Holiday Presents.
No. 6 Maiden Lane,
NEAR BROADWAY.

MR. ROBT. BROWNING'S
NEW POEM
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will publish in its edition of SUNDAY, Nov. 14, the first part of a new poem by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in THE TIMES on Sunday, Nov. 14.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
of any respectable Sunday journal in America.

Within the last three months the circulation of the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES has increased more than *ten thousand* copies. It is now the most valuable advertising medium in the Union.

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHL. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
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IN
TEA SETS, SQUARE WAITERS,
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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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ABOVE 16TH ST.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER-STRIPS
Are a neat, ornamental wood molding in WALNUT, WHITE, or OAK, with a STRIP of RUBBER inserted. A sure preventive of DRAFTS through DOORS and WINDOWS. Best and cheapest. For sale or applied by S. ROEBUCK & CO., No. 58 Fulton st., near Cliff. Established 1863.

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promptly repaired by *practical* men. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 8 Cedar st., New-York.

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Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. Recommended by all first-class physicians. Send for circular. D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 633 Broadway, N. Y.

NOVELTY CARRIAGES, CRADLE AND CARRIAGE FOR $15.—Toys, Spring Horses, Swings, Baby Jumpers, &c. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, 820 Broadway, first block above Stewart's, formerly of No. 512.